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PARIS, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1974

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WEATHER - FORECAST - PARIS:
Temp. 10-17 (50-63). Tomorrow above, (10-16). Yesterday's temp. 8-14 (46-57).
Cloudy. Temp. 10-17 (50-63). Tomorrow above, (10-16). Yesterday's temp. 8-14 (46-57).
CHRONICLE: Rough. BOMBS: Fall (10-30). NEW YORK: Snow. Temp. 10-17 (50-63).
Yesterday's temp. 8-14 (46-57).
ONAL WEATHER - COMETS PAGE

Austria	10.4	Lebanon	41.00
Belgium	10.4	Luxembourg	18.17
Denmark	10.4	Morocco	3.00
France	10.4	Netherlands	1.25
Germany	10.4	Nigeria	4.00
Greece	10.4	Portugal	2.75
Great Britain	10.4	Spain	15.00
India	4.50	Sweden	2.25
Iran	10.4	Switzerland	1.00
Italy	10.4	Taiwan	1.00
Japan	10.4	U.S. Military (G.M.)	50.35
South Korea	10.4	Yugoslavia	1.00

enate Prepares Trade Bill; Reaffirms Record

By Murray Marder and Spencer Rich
WASHINGTON, Dec. 19 (UPI)—The Senate today was prepared to vote on a trade reform bill, brushing aside yesterday's strong attack that the Kremlin had pledged freer emigration as a trade concession.

Approval of the measure, which grants trade concessions to the Soviet Union in exchange for lowering barriers to such exports as grain, is expected soon. Before the Senate vote, Senate-House conferees approved a final version of the trade bill in the wake of the Soviet action charging that "a distorted impression" has been created about its position by linking American trade benefits to increased Soviet emigration.

The Soviet Union flatly rejected "as interference" in its "internal affairs" any connection between trade and emigration. The trade legislation, tied in controversy for two years, permits reduction of tariff and nontariff barriers in preparation for a new round of world trade bargaining early next year.

Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., Senate leader of the drive to link most-favored-nation (MFN) trade benefits and credits to Soviet emigration policy, said of the Kremlin's statement, "There may be face-saving in this by the Soviets."

If the Soviet Union cannot "live up to the conditions," said Sen. Jackson, "then the trade agreement doesn't go into effect." Sen. Jackson repeated that he has "personal assurances" of that from President Ford.

He added that there would be "no MFN until we receive assurances of compliance and presidential certification" of freer Soviet emigration.

The State Department similarly asserted that yesterday's Soviet statements mark "no change" in the situation from the administration's standpoint, even though Secretary of State Henry Kissinger received unusual criticism from Soviet-American relations.

The prevailing view in Washington, both in Congress and in the executive branch, was that the unusual Soviet actions were to project the Soviet Union's official position, rather than to raise a new barrier in the trade dispute.

Genuine Irritation
However, the Soviet Union is genuinely irritated about the way this subject has been handled in the United States, and it is also aggrieved about new limitations being demanded in Congress on export-import trade.

Mr. Kissinger told the Senate Finance Committee on Dec. 3 that the Soviet Union was extremely sensitive to any claim that it was defeated in the trade-emigration controversy. Mr. Kissinger said that any claim that "a formal agreement on emigration from the U.S.S.R. exists between our governments" would immediately be repudiated by the Soviet government.

The secretary of state had sought to drumbeat any formal agreement by an exchange of letters with Sen. Jackson that was made public Oct. 18 and characterized as an "understanding."

In that exchange Mr. Kissinger said that the Soviet Union had given assurances that its laws do permit free emigration and that (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Rockefeller Voted In by House As 41st Vice-President of U.S.



Nelson Rockefeller in New York drafting his vice-presidential acceptance speech. Painting at right is a Picasso.

Says Oil Prices Would Go Up Shah Warns Against Revaluing Gold

By Hugh Mulligan
TEHRAN, Dec. 19 (AP)—The Shah of Iran warned today that an upward revaluation of gold holdings by Western powers could wipe out the planned nine-month freeze in oil prices and bring about "the collapse of the whole monetary system."

It would be "a very, very grave problem" and "rising oil prices would surely follow," he said, of reports here that a hike in gold prices was indicated by the talks in Maribou between President Ford and French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing.

"If they want to strangle us in that nine-month freeze, we will be like people who are drowning, having recourse to anything. If we're not just a question of a few per cent inflation. It could eventually be the collapse of the whole monetary system."

The Shah made his comments in an interview. He stressed that "if our purchasing power is lost, everything goes," including the freeze approved last week in Vienna by the oil-exporting bloc.

The Shah, in his self-proclaimed role as proprietor of the Persian Gulf oil countries, scolded at reports of plans by the United States or others to seize oil fields in the event of another embargo.

"How would they seize and on what pretext?" he said. "On what moral ground, under what right, under what article of the United Nations Charter?" However, he had a "friendly warning" for his Arab neighbors to "think more than twice before putting any embargo" on oil, "not because there is a fear of a United Nations occupation, but for their own future well-being."

On the Middle East problem, the 56-year-old monarch said, "The whole thing is based on the unacceptable situation of the occupation of the land of the Arabs by Israel. On the other hand, there must be some gesture toward the state of Israel, which has been recognized as a member of the United Nations. There must be some initiative in these two directions..."

The Shah ranged over a wide variety of subjects in the hour-long interview. He said he was "becoming weary" of the lack of progress toward peace in Vietnam, where his troops are part of the UN peace monitoring force. "Weary, yes, but to the point of quitting, not yet. It's sometimes very frustrating."

This week Iraqi MIGs were shot down by Iran's American-supplied missiles in a border incident. The Shah doubted that the (Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

Swearing-In Is Scheduled Immediately Afterward

By Fred Farns
WASHINGTON, Dec. 19 (UPI)—Nelson Rockefeller was to be sworn in tonight as the 41st Vice-President of the United States. The House of Representatives confirmed his nomination today in the final action paving the way for a nationally televised swearing-in ceremony in the Senate.

A pro forma House debate on President Ford's nomination of the 66-year-old Republican moderate droned along during much of the day, giving his supporters a chance to praise him and critics a chance to voice dissent. The millionaire former governor of New York flew here this afternoon with his wife, Happy, and their sons, Nelson, 10, and Mark, 7. When the House voted, they joined President Ford at the White House for the ceremonial drive along Pennsylvania Avenue to the Capitol.

The Senate opened its chamber to television for the first time so the people could see the ceremony. It is the first time in U.S. history that both the President and Vice-President reached their offices without being elected.

President Ford, who succeeded President Nixon after his Watergate-pressured resignation, had been appointed vice-president after his predecessor, Spiro Agnew, resigned. As chief executive, Mr. Ford nominated Mr. Rockefeller to be vice-president—also under provision of the 25th Amendment to the Constitution, which required approval of both Senate and House. The Senate approved the nomination, 90-7, last week.

Before the vote today, the House Democratic leader, Thomas O'Neill of Massachusetts, predicted that as many as a third of the House's 435 members would vote against the Rockefeller nomination because "he's been attacked by both liberals and conservatives."

But the leader of Mr. Rockefeller's House opponents, Rep. Robert Eastman, D-Wash., predicted no more than 100 votes against him. The spokesman said the message would ask for a "full explanation and justification of steel price increases" from CP & I, the nation's 13th largest steel producer.

The Colorado steel firm has been the only major steel company to follow the lead of U.S. Steel, the nation's largest steel producer, in raising prices. U.S. Steel's price rise averaged about 8 per cent for two-thirds of the company's steel products.

Price Rollback Seen
Many steel industry leaders said privately that they felt U.S. Steel, in the face of the White House anger, may have to roll back at least some of its newly announced price hikes.

Chairman E.E. Spear of U.S. Steel will meet tomorrow with Mr. Rees in an attempt to justify his company's increase, the government spokesman said. The company also has said it will deliver to the stability council tomorrow a lengthy written justification for its action.

Mr. Ford disclosed through a White House spokesman Tuesday he was disappointed in the price increase by U.S. Steel and had directed the council to investigate. However, the administration lacks any authority to compel U.S. Steel or any other steel producer to roll back or delay price increases.

One insider in Pittsburgh said President Ford's angry reaction toward U.S. Steel was the moment—similar price increases planned by several major producers, including No. 3, National, No. 6, Jones & Laughlin, and No. 7, Inland Steel.

Chile, ITT Reported to Agree On \$100 Million Payment

SANTIAGO, Dec. 19 (AP)—The Chilean government was reported today ready to pay the International Telephone & Telegraph Corp. about \$100 million for its expropriated investments in the country's most important telephone company.

ITT's shares in the company last week, by decree. A statement by ITT in New York, which described the action as "a technical, legal step" toward negotiating compensation, immediately prompted speculation here that an agreement was already near.

If the reports of the \$100-million figure are true, the payment would be the second largest compensation the military government has paid out since taking power in a coup Sept. 11, 1973. In July, the Anacondia Copper Co. was paid \$233 million for its mining investments, which were nationalized under the late Marxist President Salvador Allende. ITT has been closely linked to recent Chilean political history because of leaked corporate documents tying the company to efforts in 1970 to prevent Mr. Allende's election.

Envoy Cites Soviet Role, PLO

Israeli Opposes Reconvening Geneva Talks
AVIV, Dec. 19 (UPI)—Israeli Ambassador to the United Nations today said that the Jewish state is not eager to reconvene Geneva Middle East conference because the Soviet Union play a constructive role in a peace agreement in the region.

Renewal of the Geneva talks this time would be unable for Israel because of the Soviet Union in these talks and the de-escalation in the Palestinian Liberation Organization, said Yosef Tekoah, Israeli ambassador to the UN, on his arrival from the city.

Let support of the extremists of the PLO, as we see in Moscow and in the Soviet Union, proved that the United States is not capable and right to fulfill a constructive role in the search for a East settlement," Mr. Tekoah said. He added, all must be made to continue negotiations between Israel and

UN Assembly Finishes Work; Votes 6% Pay Rise for Staff

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. (AP)—The General Assembly finished the work of its 28th session last night after approving a 6-per cent wage increase for UN employees over the opposition of the United States, the Soviet Union and France.

The Assembly president, Algerian Foreign Minister Abdelaziz Bouteflika, declared the session suspended, but explained that, with the consent of members, he would hold it open for resumption of debate on the Middle East question whenever circumstances warranted.

The Middle East question is on the session's agenda but, unlike the Palestine question, has not yet been debated. "Tyranny of Majority" At one point recently in the three-month Assembly session, U.S. Ambassador John Scall complained of a "tyranny of the majority" and challenged Mr. Bouteflika's rulings. In his closing speech, Mr. Bouteflika, 39, remarked: "Perhaps at times I have been a scapegoat." But, he said, "It matters not." And he said there was now a "growing awareness" of the Assembly among the world's people.

Bomb Wounds 5 On London Street Near Selfridges

LONDON, Dec. 19 (AP)—A bomb exploded tonight close to Selfridges department store on Oxford Street, Scotland Yard reported. The London Ambulance Brigade said five persons were wounded. They were taken to Middlesex Hospital.

It was the third bomb attack in Britain in as many nights. The explosion shortly after 9 p.m. could be heard throughout the center of the city, Oxford Street is London's main shopping street and its sidewalks were jammed with persons taking advantage of late Christmas closing hours.

Mr. Scall joined others in complaining the young diplomat Mr. Scall saluted Mr. Bouteflika "for his dedication." The Assembly approved the pay increase by a vote of 90 to 21, with 20 abstentions. U.S. delegate Clarence Ferguson Jr. said that the cost of the total program would be \$26 million a year.

Inflation, Devaluation
The pay increases benefit 19,000 international civil servants of the UN and its specialized agencies and are intended to make up losses from inflation and devaluation. Their last increase was for 8 per cent in mid-1971. The United States, which pays 25 per cent of the UN budget, argued that UN salaries are already too high—up to 46 per cent more than U.S. civil service salaries—and that the 6-per cent rise would increase the difference.

The General Assembly's Budgetary Committee voted 54 to 31 last Thursday to recommend the pay increase to the Assembly. Britain, West Germany and Japan joined many Third World countries in the majority. The (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)



Yosef Tekoah

Washington. "The participants appeared to be excited. The contents of the talks are unknown, but they continued for 30 minutes and, while they lasted, the participants appeared to be excited."

An angry conversation was held in the White House at midnight last night between Kissinger and Dinitz, the newspaper Haaretz said in a dispatch from

Five in Masks Rob U.S. Bank At Shannon

Presumed IRA; Get \$360,000 at Airport

SHANNON, Ireland, Dec. 19 (AP)—Four masked gunmen and a woman, believed to be members of the Irish Republican Army, robbed a U.S.-owned bank at Shannon Airport today and fled in a hijacked panel truck with \$360,000, police said.

The raiders broke into the Chase Bank of Ireland, which is jointly operated by the Chase Manhattan Bank and the Bank of Ireland, before it opened for business.

They jumped on a porter when he arrived to open the bank, pistol-whipped him and tied him up. Thirteen other employees, including seven women, were grabbed as they arrived for work and were bound.

The alarm was not sounded until one of the bank clerks worked his way out of his bonds two hours later.

Police later found the getaway truck abandoned 12 miles from Shannon Airport, near Feakle, a village where IRA leaders met secretly with clerical staff last week to discuss a truce in the guerrillas' war against the British in Northern Ireland.

Bombers Hunted

In Bristol, England, today, police put three more persons on the most-wanted list after bombs exploded on the city's busiest street, slightly injuring about 10 persons.

The police issued descriptions of the three and said they were wanted for questioning.

Two bombs went off minutes apart at about 8 p.m. yesterday in Park Street, near Bristol University. Twenty-four hours earlier three bombs had exploded outside telephone exchanges in central London, killing a telephone operator and injuring five persons.

Police raided five houses in the London area yesterday, looking for suspects.

Bristol police said that 10 minutes before the first bomb went off, outside a camera shop, a man with an Irish accent telephoned a police station and said a bomb would go off in Park Street in 30 minutes.

As police and firemen tried to evacuate the area after the first explosion, the second bomb went off.

In Northern Ireland, two bombs exploded yesterday in Belfast and wrecked a wallpaper shop and a paper factory.

A group of Protestant church leaders in Northern Ireland, meanwhile, handed a peace plan to Mary Robinson, Britain's minister for the province. One of the leaders, the Rev. Ian Paisley, said he called for a cease-fire release of suspected terrorists held without trial and the eventual withdrawal of British troops from the streets of the province.

The church leaders had presented the plan to the IRA at Feakle, but the initial IRA response was negative.

In another peace move, Catholic churchmen have met with IRA leaders here in the Irish Republic to discuss a guerrilla cease-fire over Christmas in Northern Ireland and mainland Britain, informed sources reported today.

They said the IRA's Provisional wing was expected by the weekend to clarify its stand on a Christmas truce. Some sources in Belfast said Dublin said it called for a cease-fire release of suspected terrorists held without trial and the eventual withdrawal of British troops from the streets of the province.

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CHINESE MANEUVERS—An army cavalry company training in Sinkiang area with local militia of various nationalities to strengthen army-civilian coordination.

Israeli Bars Geneva Talks

(Continued from Page 1)

be grim and angry," Bearets said. "It appears there were exchanges in connection with the estimation of Egypt's reaction to Israel's proposals. The conversation came as a surprise and was stormy."

[In Washington, the State Department said that the report of angry outbursts between Mr. Kissinger and Mr. Dinitz "is absolutely ridiculous."

The report said that Egypt had rejected Israeli proposals for a settlement because Cairo was not prepared to make political concessions demanded by Israel.

Even so, Bearets quoted Mr. Kissinger as telling Mr. Dinitz, "There is room to believe that it's possible to continue negotiations."

A government source did not rule out the possibility of a strain in relations between the United States and Israel because of their differences. But he added that the differences could be "overcome."

In a speech in Tel Aviv, Information Minister Abaron Yairiv said that Israel hoped for peace settlements on all its frontiers, but for now was concentrating on a pact with Egypt.

Dayan Talk Blocked

TEL AVIV, Dec. 19 (AP)—Hundreds of Israelis, relatives of soldiers killed in the October Arab-Israeli war, broke into a university hall where former Defense Minister Moshe Dayan was to speak and refused to allow him to enter the room.

Spokesmen for the group said that they held Gen. Dayan responsible for Israel's unreadiness to meet the Arab attack in October, 1973, and for Israel's high casualty toll in the opening stages of the conflict.

Gen. Dayan, once one of Israel's most popular military heroes, was ousted from the cabinet last April after similar public protests.

Sauvagnargues in Cairo

CAIRO, Dec. 19 (UPI)—French Foreign Minister Jean Sauvagnargues arrived today for talks with Egyptian leaders on a broad range of topics concerning the Middle East.

He is expected to meet with President Sadat and other Egyptian officials.

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Senate Prepares to Approve Trade Bill, Reaffirms Accord

(Continued from Page 1)

the laws would be honored, Mr. Kissinger said that it was "our assumption" that this would lead to an increase of emigration above the 1973 level, which permitted 35,000 Soviet Jews to emigrate.

Sen. Jackson, in his letter, went further and said that 60,000 emigrants a year from the Soviet Union would be considered "a benchmark—a minimum standard of initial compliance."

When Mr. Kissinger visited Moscow at the end of October, Soviet party leader Leonid Brezhnev was furious in private over the public manner in which this issue was handled. Not until yesterday, however, did the Soviet Union disclose that Mr. Kissinger was given a letter by Mr. Gromyko, dated Oct. 28. It was this letter which was released yesterday.

Conferees Unaffected

Members of the Senate-House conference showed no disposition whatever to be distracted by yesterday's Moscow statement.

Sen. Russell, D-Ia., chairman of the Senate conferees, said: "It won't affect me at all," and Rep. Al Ullman, D-Ore., said that the Soviet statements are "not going to jeopardize the trade bill."

Rep. John Brademas, D-Ind., a chief deputy whip, said: "The Jackson-Kissinger concordat is an essential ingredient of the bill."

Senators Jacob Javits, R-N.Y., and Abraham Ribicoff, D-Conn., the two principal sponsors of the Jackson amendment, said that they regard the Soviet statements as made for Soviet purposes, rather than a change in the actual situation.

Sen. Javits said: "I don't believe this changes anything. Our arrangement is with the President and the secretary of state. They will do their utmost to bring about compliance."

Sen. Ribicoff said that he regards the Soviet comments as intended "for domestic consumption in the Soviet Union and to satisfy the Third World. If there's a problem, let Kissinger straighten it out with the Soviets."

He tended to believe that in the spring the Russians, having delayed enough to prove their point, will begin to ease restrictions on emigration, but he said it was only a guess.

"It is still necessary to pass the trade bill," he said. "Otherwise there will be no agreement at all and no more conversations on the subject, I believe, and the effect on détente as a whole will be very bad."

The Soviet statements were "the result of very strong emotions within our leadership on the issue," he said.

The overriding question of ultimate Soviet intentions on emigration remained clouded at the end of the day. No further Tass statements, beyond the denial, have been issued.

Those dissidents who are apprehensive on the matter, and some Western diplomats, are eager to know what transpired on the subject at the Central Committee, and what guidance on the issue will be passed on to the party in coming days.

Reaction of U.S. Jews

NEW YORK, Dec. 19 (Reuters).—The Jewish Defense League and the American Zionist Federation reacted sharply to the Soviet statements.

Faye Schenk, president of the American Zionist Federation, said: "When dealing with the Russians, we cannot take anything for granted or allow ourselves to be lulled by those who, in their zeal for détente, might take Russia's word at face value."

A JDL spokesman said that "Russia cannot be trusted" and promised continued harassment of Russian UN diplomats.

Morgan, 26, pleaded guilty on Nov. 8 to attempting to obtain more federal income tax deductions than were legally due the former president and his wife, Pat.

The charge said he misrepresented the date on which Mr. Nixon's papers had been donated to the government. The purpose of the misrepresentation, according to the charge, was to get around a new federal law which drastically reduced tax deductions permitted for the donation of such papers.

Mr. Nixon claimed a deduction of \$95,298.45 for the papers on his 1969 tax return.

Morgan's lawyer, Richard Van Dusen, said before sentencing that it would be unfair for Morgan to go to prison for acts carried out in behalf of a former president.

Kuwait Sets Rationing Of Basic Commodities

KUWAIT, Dec. 19 (AP)—Kuwait, whose citizens have a per capita income of about \$20,000 this year, will on Jan. 1 begin rationing basic commodities. It announced that each Kuwaiti will be entitled to 44 pounds of sugar and 12 pounds of rice a month. Lentils, tomato paste, vegetable oil and milk powder are also to be rationed.

The rationing was described by officials as a method of insuring orderly supply by the government and avoiding shortages and drastic price fluctuations. Kuwait imports nearly all of its food.

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Mao Greeting Confirms a Snub of U.S.

Absent for Kissinger, He Receives Mobutu

By Joseph Lelyveld

HONG KONG, Dec. 19 (NYT).—China's aging leader, Mao Tse-tung, reappeared this week to meet a visiting African leader and thereby indicated that it was not illness but considerations of international politics that kept him from meeting Secretary of State Henry Kissinger last month.

Mr. Kissinger spent 4 1/2 days in China after the conference in Vladivostok between President Ford and the Soviet Communist party chief, Leonid Brezhnev. On each of his two trips to China in 1973 the secretary of state had been invited to meet Chairman Mao, but this time there was no such invitation.

Because of Mr. Mao's age—he will be 81 next week—the possibility of serious illness could not be ruled out. But his meeting Tuesday with President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire—the first high-ranking state guest in China since Mr. Kissinger—followed the usual pattern that has been established for such audiences.

Mr. Mobutu is the ninth foreign visitor to meet Mr. Mao since September but the first in six months to be photographed with him in the familiar setting of his study in Peking. Chinese authorities had been unusually secretive about Mr. Mao's whereabouts, insisting that his guests not disclose the locations of their meetings.

The photograph released last night is the first indication that Mr. Mao is in the capital. Except when they meet foreign guests, the activities of Chinese leaders are rarely reported.

Sign of Impatience

American officials had sought to discourage speculation that Mr. Mao had given Mr. Kissinger a diplomatic snub in order to show impatience over the lack of progress toward the establishment of full diplomatic relations. But this impatience was confirmed last weekend by Sen. Mike Mansfield, D-Mont., who is still traveling in China.

Western diplomats here noted that Sen. Mansfield was received for 55 minutes by Premier Chou En-lai, whose conversation with Mr. Kissinger was cut off after only 30 minutes. The brevity of the secretary's meeting with Mr. Chou was taken as an index of the 76-year-old Premier's withdrawal from an active leadership role.

But since Mr. Kissinger was there, the Premier has seemed nearly as active as he was when at the helm of affairs. In the last two weeks, he has had six meetings with foreign leaders, including two in one day.

The brevity of his meeting with Mr. Kissinger, therefore, may have been intended as another sign of Chinese impatience.

He tended to believe that in the spring the Russians, having delayed enough to prove their point, will begin to ease restrictions on emigration, but he said it was only a guess.

"It is still necessary to pass the trade bill," he said. "Otherwise there will be no agreement at all and no more conversations on the subject, I believe, and the effect on détente as a whole will be very bad."

The Soviet statements were "the result of very strong emotions within our leadership on the issue," he said.

The overriding question of ultimate Soviet intentions on emigration remained clouded at the end of the day. No further Tass statements, beyond the denial, have been issued.

Those dissidents who are apprehensive on the matter, and some Western diplomats, are eager to know what transpired on the subject at the Central Committee, and what guidance on the issue will be passed on to the party in coming days.

Reaction of U.S. Jews

NEW YORK, Dec. 19 (Reuters).—The Jewish Defense League and the American Zionist Federation reacted sharply to the Soviet statements.

Faye Schenk, president of the American Zionist Federation, said: "When dealing with the Russians, we cannot take anything for granted or allow ourselves to be lulled by those who, in their zeal for détente, might take Russia's word at face value."

A JDL spokesman said that "Russia cannot be trusted" and promised continued harassment of Russian UN diplomats.

Morgan, 26, pleaded guilty on Nov. 8 to attempting to obtain more federal income tax deductions than were legally due the former president and his wife, Pat.

The charge said he misrepresented the date on which Mr. Nixon's papers had been donated to the government. The purpose of the misrepresentation, according to the charge, was to get around a new federal law which drastically reduced tax deductions permitted for the donation of such papers.

Mr. Nixon claimed a deduction of \$95,298.45 for the papers on his 1969 tax return.

Morgan's lawyer, Richard Van Dusen, said before sentencing that it would be unfair for Morgan to go to prison for acts carried out in behalf of a former president.

Kuwait Sets Rationing Of Basic Commodities

KUWAIT, Dec. 19 (AP)—Kuwait, whose citizens have a per capita income of about \$20,000 this year, will on Jan. 1 begin rationing basic commodities. It announced that each Kuwaiti will be entitled to 44 pounds of sugar and 12 pounds of rice a month. Lentils, tomato paste, vegetable oil and milk powder are also to be rationed.

The rationing was described by officials as a method of insuring orderly supply by the government and avoiding shortages and drastic price fluctuations. Kuwait imports nearly all of its food.

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Pvt. Robert Nuchow entering military court.

GI Given 5-Month Jail Term For Refusing to Get Haircut

BERLIN, Dec. 19 (AP)—A U.S. Army special court-martial today sentenced Pvt. Robert Nuchow, 19, to five months' confinement at hard labor for refusing to get a haircut. He was also fined \$235 a month for five months and reduced to the lowest enlisted rank.

Nuchow's lawyer said he would appeal either through the Military Appeals Court or through a federal district court in the United States.

Testifying on his own behalf, Nuchow told the court: "I am out to help the Army. I'm American. I'm a citizen. I'm proud of it. . . . I do my job. The only thing that's different with me is my hair. . . . I do not think I should get any punishment."

But the prosecutor said Army discipline had to be maintained and that Nuchow had willfully disobeyed a lawful order to get a haircut Sept. 4.

In passing sentence, Judge Andrew J. Chawlbog, an Army captain, told Nuchow that while it was honorable to try to change the Army, the accused had not taken any steps within the existing legal system before resorting to his hair protest.

News Analysis

UN Assembly Was Dominated By Militancy of Third World

By Paul Hoffmann

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Dec. 19 (NYT).—When the General Assembly suspended its session last night, instead of formally closing it, delegates skipped the traditional minute of "silent prayer or meditation." But this year, the delegates and the people at home will need considerably more time for reflection on what the organization means to them, and where it is going.

One of the last decisions by the Assembly was to call for a special conference next summer to discuss proposals to revise the UN Charter, which was signed in San Francisco on June 26, 1945.

The debate on charter reform will take up a theme that has dominated the entire 1974 session—the demands by the Third World, or the developing countries, that recent fundamental changes in global relationships be reflected in the structure and functioning of the UN.

The new Third World militancy found its most memorable expression Nov. 12 when the head of the Palestinian guerrilla movement, Yasser Arafat, a gun holster under his bulging windbreaker, was an honored guest at UN headquarters.

The Assembly's president, Abdelaziz Bouhafra of Algeria, in one of several controversial decisions, had ordered that the armchair on which Pope Paul VI sat in 1965, a chair normally reserved for visiting heads of state, should be taken out of the storeroom for the guerrilla leader.

Justices Rule Newspaper e for Invasion of Privacy

By Warren Weaver Jr.

NEW YORK, Dec. 19 (AP)—The Supreme Court ruled yesterday that a newspaper's right to publish a story about a person's private life is not absolute. The court said that a newspaper's right to publish a story about a person's private life is not absolute. The court said that a newspaper's right to publish a story about a person's private life is not absolute.

The court's decision was a 5-4 vote. The majority opinion was written by Justice Potter Stewart. It said that a newspaper's right to publish a story about a person's private life is not absolute. The court said that a newspaper's right to publish a story about a person's private life is not absolute.

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-Private-Aid Shipment eave the U.S. for Hanoi

By Richard Reston

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—The shipment of private aid to North Vietnam is set to leave the United States today. The aid is being sent to Hanoi and will include medical equipment and other supplies. The aid is being sent to Hanoi and will include medical equipment and other supplies.

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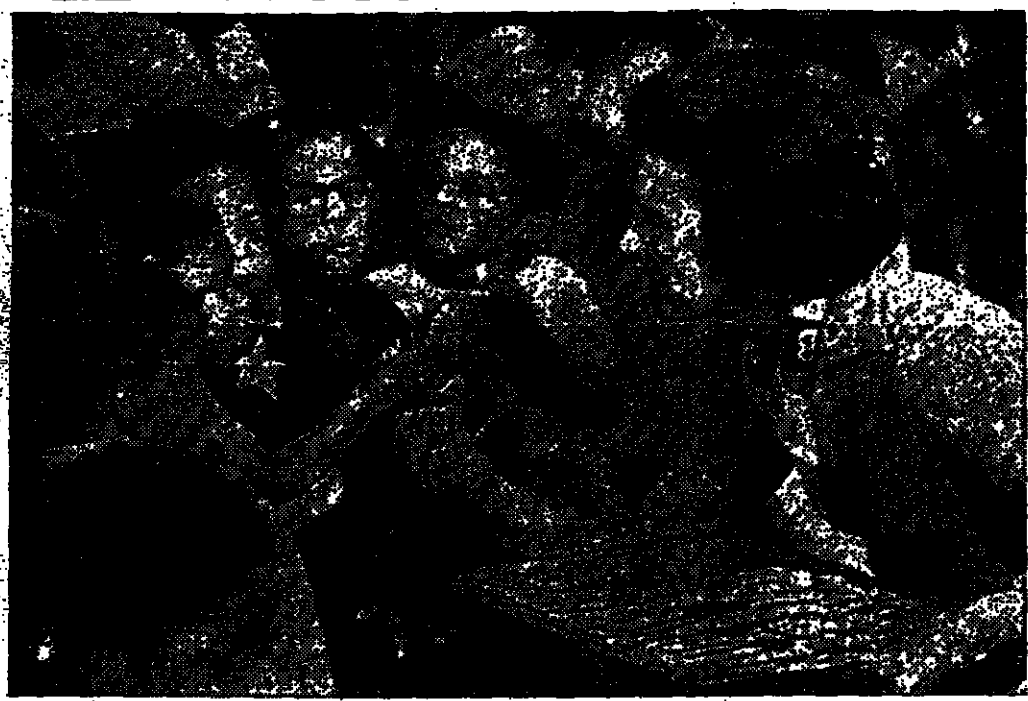
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CHRISTMAS GOODIES—Mrs. Gerald Ford serving refreshments at a party at the Hospital for Sick Children in Washington. It is one of her special projects.

Bill Before Ford Could Hurt Landlord

Of Coal Strip-Mining and Skiing Vacations

By James P. Sterba

DENVER, Dec. 19 (AP)—President Ford is in the midst of a controversy over his decision to rent a larger and more secure home for his skiing holiday in Vail, Colo.

The controversy developed when it became known that the owner of the house, Richard Bass, will either be forced to pay, or could save, more than \$100 million, depending on whether Mr. Ford rents or signs into law a strip-mining control bill now on his desk.

The President exchanged his own three-bedroom condominium, and agreed to pay a \$100-a-day rent differential, for a more secure and private five-bedroom house owned by Mr. Bass, a 44-year-old oil millionaire and ski resort developer from Dallas who holds a 30,700-acre federal coal lease in northern Wyoming.

If the bill is signed, Mr. Bass, as well as others involved in coal strip-mining, would have to pay the federal government the cost of reclaiming previously stripped land. In Mr. Bass's case, the amount could be more than \$100 million.

In a telephone interview from Dallas, Mr. Bass said yesterday that the house trade had nothing to do with either politics or business, but came about strictly because he had a social and skiing acquaintance with Mr. Ford at Vail and had read in a Denver newspaper earlier this year that the President was seeking more private quarters this season.

"I guarantee you that I've never said one word to President Ford, nor would I, about any of my personal interests with regard to business," he said. "I want my relationship with him strictly social and not revolved around skiing."

No Conflict Seen
A White House spokesman said he saw no conflict of interest in the house exchange because the President was not using it free.

Instead, Mr. Bass will stay in the Ford condominium and receive the daily rental payment in addition from the President.

It remained unclear how Mr. Ford came to select the Bass condominium and whether he was aware that his landlord stood to benefit so substantially from a veto of the strip-mining bill.

Last evening, in response to an inquiry, Jack Hushen, a Ford administration spokesman, said: "The President doesn't make his strip-mining or environmental policy decisions on the basis of whose house he happens to rent at Christmas."

But environmentalists, who have been seeking a last-minute approval of the strip-mining legislation, accused the President of having an apparent conflict of interest.

"It's clear that there is an apparent conflict of interest," said Alice Pepper Martin, executive director of the Council on Economic Priorities, a New York-based public interest research group financed by major foundations.

Vail town officials said White House security men told them that the President had originally preferred to stay in his own condominium but that the security men talked him out of it in favor of one of several houses subsequently offered. The Bass house is one of several offered in the same secure cul de sac.

Of 474 federal coal leases on public and Indian lands, Mr. Bass is the nation's 11th largest in acreage, and he is the only individual leaseholder—the others are major energy corporations—in the top 15 leases, according to a study published last May by the Council on Economic Priorities.

The bill, called the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1974, was sent to the White House yesterday. The

measure would require coal mining companies to pay 35 cents a ton on strip-mined coal to finance a \$60-million-a-year federal program to reclaim two million acres of stripped lands already abandoned by mining companies.

"I've got a very big lease but the coal seam isn't very thick," Mr. Bass said. "Our coal seam is about 10 feet thick and there are a lot of leases 70 or 80 feet thick, and anyone wanting to mine is going to want to get into those thicker beds, so my coal may never be mined."

If he is correct, his lease is a poor one. According to figures in a draft environmental impact statement on federal coal-leasing policy, the average coal lease in Wyoming contains more than 73,000 tons an acre, compared with the 17,500 tons an acre that a 10-foot seam would produce.

Mr. Bass is vice-president of H. W. Bass & Sons, Inc., an independent oil and natural gas development and production company headquartered in Dallas. He also invested in ski resorts at Aspen, Vail and in Utah. He has interests in other mining exploration and production ventures, and he owns a ranch.

Ellsberg Says J. F. Kennedy Feared 'Strangelove' Attack

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 19 (AP)—Daniel Ellsberg says that President John F. Kennedy "was very worried" about the possibility of a low-level military commander setting off nuclear weapons during the 1962 Cuban missile crisis.

Mr. Ellsberg declared yesterday in an interview that such a "Dr. Strangelove" incident could have happened because "it was not unrealistic in terms of the capability of the unauthorized setting off of nuclear weapons."

The Strangelove reference was to a film about a gang of characters whose bizarre incompetence results in a nuclear attack on the Soviet Union.

Mr. Ellsberg said that Kennedy took measures to prevent accidental or unauthorized use of nuclear weapons in the hands of the military. However, Mr. Ellsberg insisted, the danger was still there.

Mr. Ellsberg said that from 1959 through 1961, he and others were employed by the government to study the control of nuclear weapons, and they came to the conclusion that "weapons were being controlled in an extremely unsafe manner."

Papers Stolen
He said that his papers to that effect were in some 75 pounds of material stolen from his Mill Valley, Calif., home around Oct. 1. These were recovered by local police Dec. 4. The papers were turned over to the House Foreign Operations Subcommittee on Monday.

Mr. Ellsberg's central figure in the Pentagon papers case, said that "99 per cent" of the papers in the recovered suitcase involved studies of "crisis decisions" including the Cuban, Suez, Berlin and U-2 spy plane crises.

The crisis decisions study occurred several years before the Vietnam war assignment which eventually produced the Pentagon papers.

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Uruguay Aide Judge Bars Criminal Citation Against Boston School Aides

By John Kifer

Tupamaros Brigade Claims Revenge Act

PARIS, Dec. 19 (AP)—The military attaché of the Uruguayan Embassy here was assassinated today. An underground group later claimed that he was killed in revenge for torture of Tupamaros urban guerrillas in his country.

Col. Ramon Traba, 45, was shot in the basement garage of his apartment building in Paris and died on the spot, an embassy employee said.

Two hours later, an unidentified caller for an organization calling itself The Raul Sendic International Brigade told a French radio station that his group was responsible for the killing. He said that the act was meant to avenge Col. Traba's alleged torture of Tupamaros in Uruguay. One of the colonel's victims was Raul Sendic, the founder of the Tupamaros guerrilla movement, the caller said.

Uruguayan Ambassador Jorge Barreiro said later that he has never heard of the Raul Sendic Brigade.

Col. Traba came to Paris last April after serving as military attaché at the Uruguayan Embassy in London. The unknown caller said that Col. Traba was formerly head of military intelligence in Uruguay.

"Col. Traba... has paid for his crimes," the caller said. "He was responsible for the pursuit of Uruguayan political refugees in France and had the benediction of the French government."

Col. Traba "distinguished himself by his brutality in the repression of revolutionary and struggling trade unionists such as Raul Sendic and his comrades of the Tupamaros liberation movement," the radio station was told.

These men, the caller claimed, had been tortured in prison since September, 1972.

He said that the colonel's death was a warning to "American imperialism and multinational trusts" which supported dictatorship in Latin America.

Paris police said that a preliminary investigation showed that Col. Traba was killed as he parked his car in the garage. Witnesses outside the building said that they heard seven or eight shots and then saw two men running from the scene.

Montreal Travel Snag
MONTREAL, Dec. 19 (UPI)—Montreal International Airport, Canada's largest, was shut down yesterday by a strike of snow-removal crews who vowed to stay out until at least Sunday, disrupting thousands of travelers' plans.

BOSTON, Dec. 19 (AP)—Federal Judge Arthur Garrity yesterday declined to cite for criminal contempt the three Boston School Committee members who defied his order by refusing to approve a citywide busing plan for school desegregation.

But the judge set a hearing on a potential civil-contempt citation and raised the possibility that he might remove the School Committee members from jurisdiction over the desegregation effort.

On Monday, minutes before the new plan for next fall was due in Judge Garrity's court, the committee voted, 3 to 2, not to give its approval to the project, which was drawn up by the School Department staff.

During their meeting the current limited busing program was denounced as having brought "bloodshed" and "racial hatred" and as "leading to the destruction of the city of Boston."

Judge Garrity stressed again in court yesterday that his reason for ordering the committee to approve the plan was the "assumption that implicit in the approval of the plan was a commitment to carry it out."

NAACP Motion
Judge Garrity swiftly dismissed a motion by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the plaintiffs in the suit, that the committee be held in criminal contempt.

According to the accounts he had read in newspapers and seen on television, the judge said, the vote was based "on the conviction of these three members that any widespread desegregation would be detrimental and would be dangerous to the students."

"That belief," he went on, "could not, in any circumstances, reasonably be found to be criminal."

But, he added, civil contempt was "far different." He ordered the three members to show cause at a hearing a week from tomorrow as to why they should not be held in civil contempt.

The judge explained that the central question was "if you cannot bring yourself to carry out a desegregation plan of your own design, how can you bring yourself to carry out a desegregation plan not of your own design?" He directed the committee members to answer the following questions:

• "What affirmative steps, if any, will you take to promote the peaceful implementation of the state plan now in effect?"

• "Will you vote at a School Committee meeting to carry out the 14-step timetable included in the [new] plan?"

• "Will you obey future orders of the court with regard to the citywide facility and administration desegregation plan?"

Judge Garrity told the NAACP lawyers to draw up a law memorandum on possible civil contempt sanctions, including those that might "suspend the power of a public official" in a case in which a deputy sheriff was removed from office.

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But, he said, "positively no such order will be entered except as a last resort."

Whitlam Assures Britain of Ties

LONDON, Dec. 19 (Reuters)—Australian Prime Minister Gough Whitlam said today that his government wants a more mature, modern relationship with Britain, one that recognizes Australia's growing independent identity.

Arriving here for two days of talks with Prime Minister Harold Wilson, Mr. Whitlam said he wanted to ease British fears that his Labor government is encouraging Australians to turn against the former mother country.

"Those who see in some of our recent actions concerning Britain a manifestation of some strident new nationalism or anti-British feeling have completely misread our intention and mistaken the mood of our people," he said. "Our actions... are simply pro-Australian."

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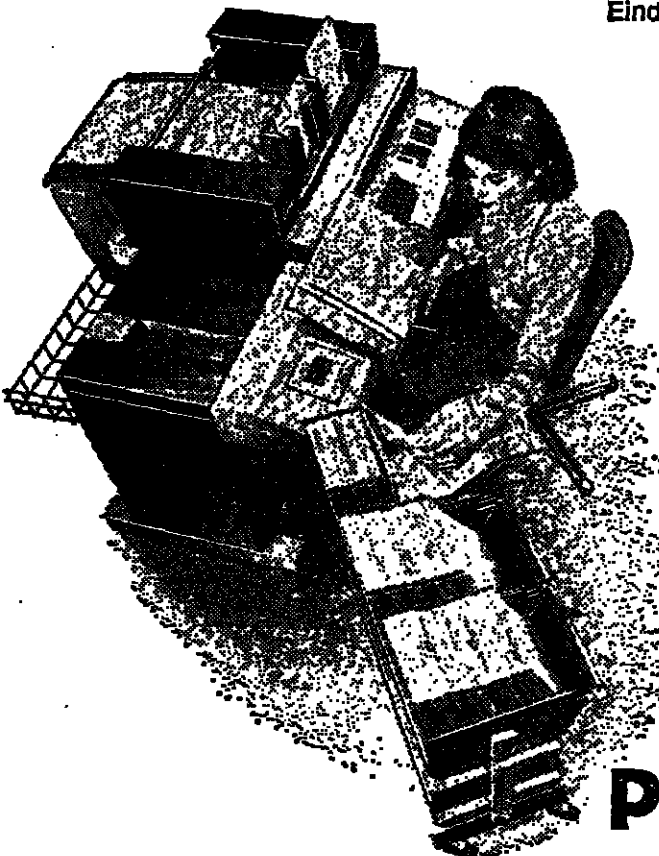
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Tax Exports

18, Marmalades

ELS, Dec. 19 (AP)—In an effort to keep supplies of Europe, the European Community has put a tax on exports of jams, jellies, and other products.

The tax amounts to about \$24 100 kilos of sugar could particularly affect exporters of marmalade, and source said.

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Nuclear Safeguards in Mideast

Selling nuclear power reactors to Egypt and Israel is important to American efforts to promote a Middle East settlement, but arms control is no less important an aspect of the deal. Egypt has no atomic power facilities; Israel acquired a reactor from France in 1957. Yet neither country has accepted the no-weapons pledge of the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty. Israel keeps its nuclear option open to intimidate Arabs and to reassure itself, while Egypt refuses to forswear an option held open by Israel. And neither country has accepted any external controls or "safeguards" against military diversion, either in fact or in principle, over the nuclear facilities each wishes to build for its own peaceful energy needs. That Israel has rejected safeguards over its French-built reactor at Dimona keeps alive suspicions that it could quickly make a bomb if it chose. Egypt's rejection of safeguards feeds similar fears that it may "go nuclear," too. Anyone who does not fear the introduction of nuclear weapons into the Mideast is a fool.

A year ago, Egypt and Israel came separately to the United States to buy reactors and fuel. The economic rationale seemed incontestable in both countries. Pitches made by European reactor salesmen sharpened the American commercial instinct. Diplomats saw a possibility of dangling reactors as negotiating carrots. Officials sensitive to arms control saw an opening of their own. No other likely supplier of reactors, including the Russians, they figured, could be relied on to negotiate such ambitious safeguards on those reactors. In fact, the safeguards the United States subsequently demanded of Egypt and Israel were significantly tougher than those routinely administered by the outfit set up for that purpose, the International Atomic Energy Agency in Vienna. Under the American controls, reprocessing of weapons-grade plutonium would have to be done outside each country, "peaceful explosions" such as India's blast of last May would be explicitly precluded; and the buyer would have to take physical measures against sabotage or terrorist attack.

Israel's Dimona reactor, source of its presumed weapons capability, would remain

outside these safeguards. The United States had to choose, however. It could demand that Dimona be covered, in which case Israel surely would have looked elsewhere for a less fastidious supplier and Egypt would have followed suit; or it could set aside the question of Dimona in order to introduce controls at other Israeli nuclear facilities, and at all Egyptian facilities. We think the American choice was the correct one. The actual negotiations with Egypt and Israel on provision of reactors began last summer and are still going on. But the vital principle of control has been accepted.

Until India set off its so-called "peaceful explosion" and Egypt and Israel asked for reactors, the United States had gotten rather complacent about the danger of nuclear spread. Those events, however, generated enough general anxiety to get the arms control position a hearing at the top levels of the government. One result became evident in Secretary of State Kissinger's speech at the UN last September. Mr. Kissinger, previously little agitated by problems of proliferation, said that the United States would "shortly" offer proposals to the other principal reactor/fuel suppliers to strengthen safeguards. Organizing the suppliers, who are few and savvy, should be at once easier and more effective than organizing the would-be buyers who, controlling the IAEA, sometimes tend to look askance at whatever complicates their national access to nuclear power. In another proposal, Mr. Kissinger said the United States would ask the IAEA to draft an international treaty requiring countries with reactors—their number is 28 and growing—to take agreed measures to protect against theft or diversion of nuclear material.

These proposals, for which useful precedents have been set in the American approach to Egypt and Israel, are still being worked up. We trust they will surface well before the formal review conference of the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty signatories in Geneva next May. That conference will examine how effective the treaty has been in its first five years and what else needs to be done to ensure that nuclear technology is spread for peaceful purposes but not diverted to bombs.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Better Cyprus Prospect

Conditions for realistic negotiations aimed at producing both a humanitarian and a political remedy for the agonies of Cyprus seem better now than at any time since mid-August, just prior to Turkey's invasion of the island. Even the fact that Turkey has only a caretaker government no longer appears an insurmountable obstacle to serious Cyprus talks.

Archbishop Makarios has returned to the presidency in an evident mood of conciliation and accommodation toward both the Turkish-Cypriot community and his enemies among the Greek Cypriots. He has now seen first-hand not only the acute humanitarian problems but the drastic power shift resulting from the occupation of 40 per cent of the island by the Turkish Army.

The archbishop says he is ready to make concessions to the Turks in order to ease the return to their homes of an estimated 200,000 refugees. He is also believed prepared to accept the idea originally advanced at Geneva in August by the Turkish side for dividing the island into semiautonomous cantons, provided that this did not involve large-scale transfers of population or turn out to be simply a cover for partition.

Whether a meeting ground can be found between the cantonal idea and the current Turkish-Cypriot demand for federation must be determined by the negotiations. But for their part, the Turkish Cypriots have quietly discarded their threat to break off the intercommunity negotiations if Archbishop Makarios returned.

It now seems probable that, even with a caretaker government, Turkey could make the withdrawals and concessions required for a Cyprus solution. Major U.S. foreign-policy decisions are approved by the National Security Council, dominated by the military chiefs. It must be the major objective of American policy in this situation to persuade the Turks of the long-run wisdom of a conciliatory stance on Cyprus.

In that connection, the Senate-House compromise on the foreign aid bill, which will postpone a cutoff of American military aid to Turkey until Feb. 5, may ease the course of the negotiations. It puts the Turks on notice that the Congress deplores the use of American arms for aggression on Cyprus; but it gives everyone involved some time to achieve the "substantial progress" toward a Cyprus solution required by the legislation.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

While the U.S. Dithers

The most difficult question facing those in charge of economic policy in the industrial countries over the next few months will be how soon and how vigorously to start expanding their economies. For the industrial world as a whole, it is the policy of the United States, whose economy accounts for almost half the entire gross national product, which is crucial. If America does nothing, it is clearly heading for a slump. While unemployment rises, the administration dithers. The longer it dithers, the more worrying the prospects for the future become.

It is, of course, the fact that inflation is still running at an unprecedented level which mainly discourages the U.S. administration from taking action. But without some early and gentle action by the administration to expand, prospects for the international economy next year and the year after are grim. In the short run, there is a real danger of a collapse of confidence on the part of businessmen and consumers, and of a grave decline in economic activity and in living standards. In the longer run, there is a serious possibility that the roller coaster of the industrial world's economy will sweep upward in a new and yet more frenetic

boom, which will have more devastating political and social repercussions than all the economic turbulence of the past few years.

—From the Guardian (London).

The Soviet Economy

The 1974 economic report presented to the Supreme Soviet shows growth at a rate of 8 per cent in the industrial sector, but there seems little reason to believe that Brezhnev's oft-repeated aim of fostering light industries in preference to the heavier sectors has been achieved. The planned emphasis on improving the flow of consumer goods to the population is evidently meeting with difficulties, and the budgeted figures for 1975 once more openly aim at a steeper growth in the heavy industry group (7 per cent) than in the so-called "B-sector" (6 per cent). Whether this is merely a pragmatic adjustment to what is feasible under current conditions in the Soviet Union or whether it represents a change in long-term objectives is not yet clear. But what is certain is that any far-reaching expansion in the short term supply of consumer goods will be dependent on continuing imports of technology from the West.

—From the Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

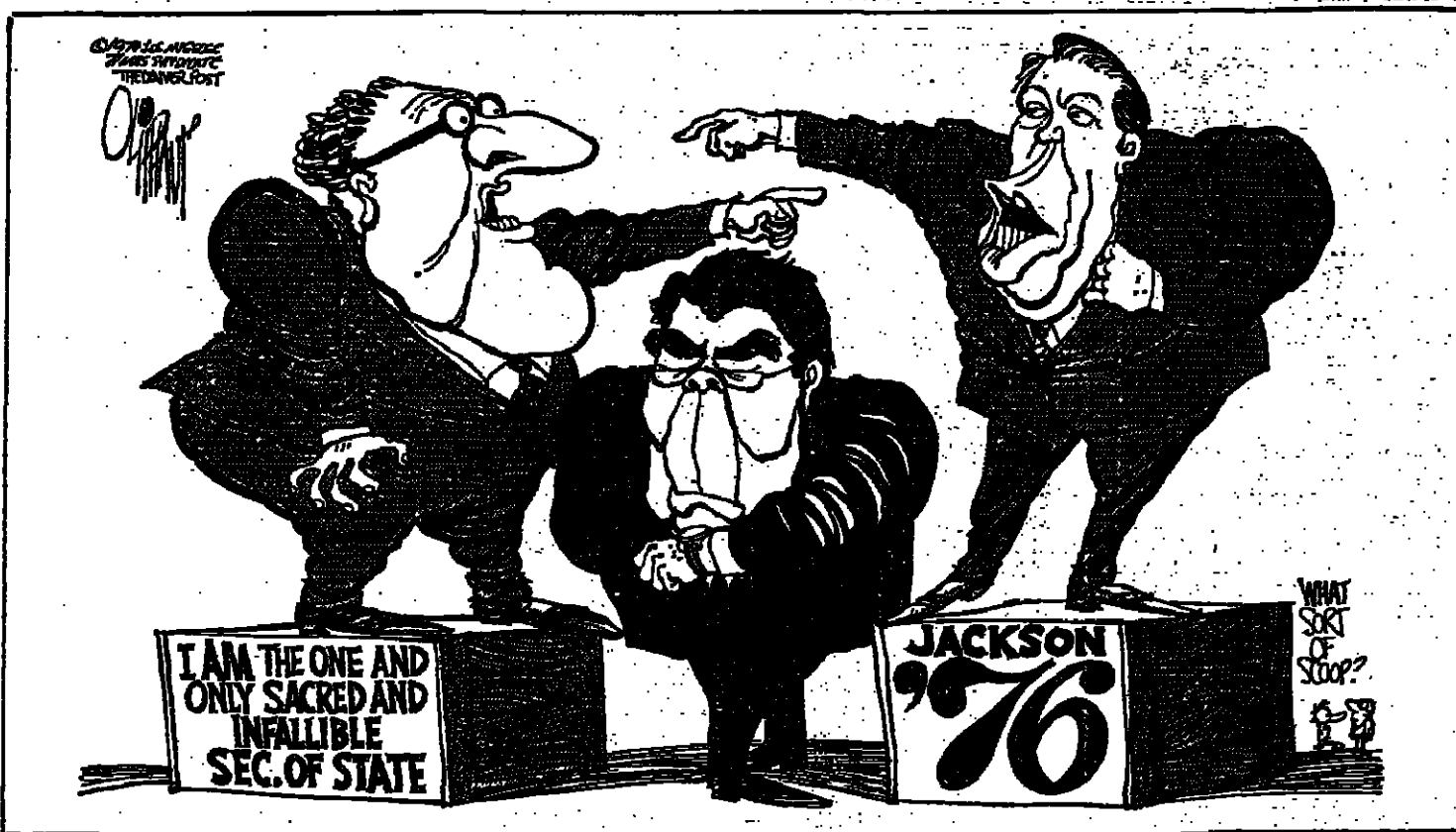
December 20, 1899

LONDON—British volunteers will soon have the opportunity of seeing the active service for which they offered themselves in such great numbers when hostilities first broke out in South Africa. At an early hour yesterday morning the War Office issued a statement that the government has decided to raise for service in South Africa a mounted infantry force that will be recruited from the volunteers.

Fifty Years Ago

December 20, 1924

BERLIN—Adolf Hitler, the fascist leader of the uprising in Bavaria, and his aide, Lt. Kriebel, who are both serving sentences in a Bavarian fortress for participation in the beer-cellar revolution at Munich in November of last year, were ordered to be released by the Bavarian government today. There are many rumors that Hitler will probably leave Germany for good.



Examining a New Image of Man

By O. W. Markley

MENLO PARK, Calif.—It is now becoming clear that Western society lacks the conceptual tools needed to solve its most pressing problems. Environmental pollution, scarcity of energy and other resources and inflation-with-recession are among the problems involving interconnected systems that conventional approaches cannot solve.

When emerging crises first beset a society, there are calls to do a better job of following the ways of tradition. Large-scale tinkering with the system almost always follows. If this does not work, breakthroughs in basic approaches must next be sought. But making such breakthroughs inevitably involves a re-examination, and often a restructuring, of fundamental assumptions and mental maps that underlie conventional wisdom.

A number of premises taken for granted during the industrial era now need to be replaced. Three that appear particularly obsolete are as follows:

- Human progress is synonymous with economic growth and increasing consumption—a notion now challenged by shortages of various key resources and increasing pollution.

- Mankind is conceptually separated from nature and that it is the human destiny to conquer and exploit nature—an attitude at distinct variance with modern understandings of ecology.

- Economic efficiency, specialization and scientific reductionism are the most trustworthy approaches to fulfillment of human goals—concepts that have raised our living standards but are dehumanizing our way of life.

Those beliefs were adequate for dealing with basic survival concerns, but they cannot meet present needs. If we try to endure the coming decades with industrial-era images and premises, effective governance may be within reach only at the price of what has been called "friendly fascism" run amok, ruled by a faceless and widely dispersed complex of warfare-welfare-industrial-communications-police bureaucracies with a technocratic ideology, as one policy analyst put it. We have already begun to move into such a future.

A Vision

Not so clearly under way, but nevertheless becoming visible, are some images and premises that contrast sharply with industrial-era concepts. They form an evolutionary vision in which the goals of growth in personal and collective wisdom would replace those of ever-increasing consumption and exploitation.

Though not fully shaped as yet, this new image of man tends to do the following:

- Enrich an ecological ethic, emphasizing the total community of life as well as the oneness of the human race.
- Involve a self-realization ethic, placing the highest value on development of the individual.
- Convey a holistic sense-of-perspective of life.
- Balance and coordinate satisfactions along many dimensions rather than overemphasizing those associated with status and consumption.
- Be experimental and open-

ended, rather than ideologically dogmatic.

The pursuit of this vision would require that a central function of all social institutions becomes that of human development and self-regulation, rather than of fostering bureaucratic efficiency and centralized influence.

But is it feasible? A variety of indicators would suggest so. Particularly encouraging are findings from two emerging sciences, one dealing with consciousness, the other with general systems.

Throughout history, mankind has known of various ways to attain higher levels of human awareness, though most either have seemed unreliable or have taken years to master. Consciousness-researchers are now learning how to combine new tools (biofeedback training, learning theory) with such older techniques as meditation and autogeneration. Their results suggest that we can unlock more rapidly the vast untapped potentials of the human mind, especially its powers of healing and creativity.

Mankind has also known that the physical, biological and human systems making up our reality are somehow organized and sustained. The science of gen-

eral systems is now learning that similar patterns and principles govern the processes of ecology, of economics, and of the human body and mind. These findings suggest that higher-order systems tend to evolve from lower-order ones, and that no single mode of governance can insure system stability through time.

More significant than the specific research findings, however, is the new emphasis itself that denies none of the conclusions of science in its contemporary form but rather expands its boundaries. As though in direct response to the present-day prophets of gloom and doom, it offers both a sound problem-solving approach and a new horizon for growth.

But to pursue this vision, we would have to become an explicitly experimenting society, one that would encourage a variety of new institutions and life-styles. Wrong choices would need to be acknowledged as necessary data for personal and societal management rather than as evidence of failure, to be hidden if possible.

Many of these ideas and ideals are not new. What is new is that we may soon have to take them seriously. If the American

experiment with democracy is to survive, the United States may soon have to involve itself in an institutional transformation as profound in its consequences as the Industrial Revolution, and simultaneously a conceptual revolution as shaking as that created by objective science.

The prospect of such an evolutionary transformation is both challenging and frightening, for history gives us little hope of avoiding social disruption during times of either transformation or of unsolved crises. Either way, our nation faces a wrenching series of transitions as it enters its third century.

The next decade will be difficult for all of us, not only because of the problems it will bring but because of the controversies that are likely to surround proposed solutions to these problems. We cannot avoid the crises that face and await us, but by understanding the nature of our times we may do a better job of dealing with them.

O. W. Markley is a senior policy analyst at the Center for the Study of Social Policy, Stanford Research Institute. He wrote this article for The New York Times.

Indochina: The Ghost Still Walks

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON—Two years ago this week the U.S. government began an episode that will live in infamy: the Christmas bombing of Hanoi and Haiphong. It went on for 11 days, B-52s and other planes carried out 2,000 strikes, the most intensive conventional bombing campaign in history.

It is not a pleasant memory this season, but it is a necessary one. To this day, the men responsible for such savage behavior are not in word of regret or serious explanation. In the absence of public understanding, the underlying attitudes that produced the Christmas bombing go on.

Why did we bomb? Most military actions that history comes to condemn—such as the bombing of Dresden in World War II—originated in a belief, however mistaken, that they would have a useful effect on the enemy. That is hard to say in the case of the Christmas bombing.

Trivial Changes

When it was all over, the United States and North Vietnam signed a peace agreement on the terms that had been worked out the previous October. The differences from the terms published in October were of a trivial character, relating to such things as the speed of establishing commissions to police the truce-matters long since forgotten as irrelevant.

If the purpose of the Christmas bombing was to force North Vietnam to accept a peace of a few empty phrases in the text of an agreement, then in a rudimentary sense the bombing was a crime of war. For one of the few agreed principles governing the conduct of war is that of proportionality, which condemns

the use of military means grossly disproportionate to the political ends sought.

But there are strong reasons to doubt that the Christmas bombing was really designed to extract diplomatic concessions from its victims. Evidence published in the magazine Foreign Policy last summer by Tad Sulewicz suggests, rather, that the political purpose was to persuade South Vietnam to accept the truce.

Delay Justified

Ever since October, 1972, the North Vietnamese had been pressing for signature of the agreement. But Nguyen Van Thien and his Saigon government had bitterly denounced it. The "brutalizing" of Hanoi, in Gen. Alexander Haig's delicate phrase, was a way of convincing President Thien that America would remain committed to him after a truce.

There is a third possible explanation of the Christmas episode. From October on, the United States had poured arms into South Vietnam in an effort to reassure Thien. Having stalled on the truce in order to let that process work, Washington may have thought it politically necessary at home to obtain a few verbal concessions—however meaningless, and at whatever cost—in order to justify the delay.

Those are the reasons that have been suggested, in the absence of any official explanation for the Christmas bombing. None comes close to a justification. Any must condemn those responsible.

Whatever the reason, the bombing symbolized the determination of the United States to impose its views on Indochina—its un-

willingness to allow change except on its terms and that attitude goes on to this day.

More than half of American aid abroad still goes to Indochina. The means of policy different, but the attitude is the same: The United States must be responsible for what happens in Vietnam.

The moral cost is even worse in Cambodia. There was a country, a civilization, among the most peaceful and beautiful on earth. Then the United States made Cambodia a pawn in its design for Southeast Asia. Look at the picture now: a ravaged country of desperate people. One sin history does not forgive: the destruction of a civilization.

A year ago some American officials troubled by the destruction of Cambodia urged Henry Kissinger to stop feeding the war, then withdraw gracefully from responsibility. He said roughly that he did not want to hear any more of that: "To lose gracefully is still to lose."

The continuing U.S. obsession with Indochina after the war lost any semblance of purpose used to be considered part of the pathology of Richard Nixon, who did not want to be seen as a political helplessness. Now, as the most fundamental American economic and political interests are threatened elsewhere, the obsession with Indochina continues to grip Kissinger. And is Congress or the country exempt from it if they let it go on?

Walter Lippmann's death reminds us of his present-day early opposition to the American war in Indochina. Lippmann was not an innocent about power. But he spent a lifetime arguing that the great must use it rationally, in their own interest and the world's.

The Christmas bombing, and the continuing American policy of war by other means in Indochina, show that Lippmann's work remains to be done. The dark forces of irrationality still deeply affect the country's foreign policy. Some day the people of Indochina will have to be allowed to make their own future. When?

Ford's Team
Begins
Take Sha

By Joseph K

WASHINGTON—Under the influence of the White House staff, Donald Rumsfeld, a distinctly Ford administration now taking shape. Rumsfeld's appointments are being made over the Nixon administration. But it remains a whether the Ford administration is going to be good or bad, or to arrest the awful economic now in progress. Except possibility, the auguries tainly not favorable.

Probably the most in sign of what is happening President's selection of a new cabinet member, Levi, president of the U. of Chicago, has emerged Ford's choice to replace Saxe as attorney general.

Levi Lauded

Mr. Levi is a law professor, a distinguished grace of expression and a modest sense of the role of a statesman plays in American life. He ran the United Chicago during the time worst campus troubles in that maintained the high academic standards without the breaking of heads. He did a better job of during the truly bad time the president of any other university. He would be, over the first truly non-attorney general in decades.

Precisely because he is a demagogue without political word of his respect of the law, Levi is a man from the past, and the crusty Democrats run the Senate Judiciary. Mr. Rumsfeld, who Levi, stood firm for the a ment. Now it looks like through, and it will give in the administration as well as tarnished justice a ment.

Another step away from Nixon legacy is the appointment of Roy Ash as director of Office of Management and Budget. Mr. Ash was slightly hawkish on inflation than Secretary William A. Alan Greenspan, the man of the Council of Economic Advisers.

But not much. He played a leading part in the administration to come too long and too long on while the economic session was forming.

His apparent replacement James Lynn, the secret housing and urban development, is a bright Harvard known for his survival. He has been liked by everybody in both the Ford administration. It is a sign that suggests a new which is one of the qualities required to deal with present economic difficulties.

A further sign of the Rumsfeld is a new organizational chart setting out the division responsibilities in the White House. It established lines of authority, a clearly new House operations, though in keeping with Rumsfeld's approach. It is notable the key responsibility—person has been turned over to Walker, another close Rumsfeld associate.

Unfortunately the new perpetuates a division of responsibility, was a cabinet of mistrust in the Nixon administration. Domestic Council, which was a watchdog on the Office of Management and remains.

Domestic Program There seems to be no central responsibility for the program as a focal point. Those two closely interrelated economic policy, Mr. Ford, someone to do for him Mr. Moyers, Ted Sorensen, Clark and Sam Rosenman of a string of Democratic presidents who had to make domestic issues their own. It is a mess.

What this means is the domestic program, economic and energy policy are left to the pulling and of the different department agencies. The two anti-inflation theologians—Mr. Simon and Mr. Greenspan—are having a powerful impact on the economy. So while the administration changing, and changing better, it is still hard to see powerful figure who could things together in a male fact to turn around the rest. The one hopeful possibility that the President might have hinted, turn over the domestic policy role to the undoubtedly strong man in administration—Nelson Rockefeller.

French Hope Big Fines Aid Wine's Image

aiming to Counteract
debauchery Scandal

PARIS, Dec. 19 (Reuters).—French wine trade today set removing from its reputation, tainted by a scandal in which eight traders were charged with falsifying or mislabeling large quantities of Bordeaux wine.

Tough sentences handed out today, including more than 15 years (for \$4.5 million) in jail, civil and tax fines, were expected by the trade, which sees them as a good start to regaining confidence in French wine.

Seventeen prominent traders had already been charged with falsifying labels, mislabeling being nearly three million (600,000 gallons) of wine. The only one to admit guilt, caused a stir when the trial opened south by saying that the wine industry was riddled with fraud. "There are thousands of us," he said.

"Verdict Was Severe" today, he said: "I think the verdict was severe and aimed at winegrowers and producers."

Two other leading defendants, Lionel and Yvan, one of two of the wine's most respected traders, given one-year suspended sentences. They were fined an additional six million francs—tax included. They were also a probation for three years.

A bulky court judgment, weighed four pounds, was expected that even defense lawyers were unable to say exactly how much clients had been fined on average.

When one-half of 1 percent total Bordeaux output was in the scandal, but the wide publicity given the case was sufficient to tarnish the industry's image.

Robert Cruse, who told reporters that he and his wife had always maintained that scandal might mean the end of his prestigious wine house, said he was "around," he said.

Reaction in U.S. industry figures here agreed the impact of the Bordeaux trial would be negligible if felt at all in the United States.

There are some serious problems in the Bordeaux wine trade, said Michel, an importer whose firm owns one of the major shipping firms in Bordeaux. "But they have absolutely no idea of what to do with the wine."

Of the problems to which Michel referred is the glut of wine in the pipeline, the growers around Bordeaux right through to the end of the year. Because of the glut, the prices of 1971 and 1972, up by speculators, have fallen.

Stocks of Unsold Wine are holding stocks of wine cannot sell to the shippers. Shippers are holding wine paid high prices for and sell to importers, and the latter are now, in some cases, unloading wines at an cost plus interest.

It Is Reached U.S. Soft-Coal Trade Closedown

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19 (AP).—Negotiations for coal mine contracts and striking construction workers reached tentative agreement tonight on a new contract and a union bargaining unit approved the pact a few days later, federal mediators said.

Working by the 4,500 construction workers, who are members of United Mine Workers, has early half the nation's soft-coal production. The agreement was announced by the Federal Labor Relations Board.

The incident took place during a banquet given by Zaire President Sese Seko Mobutu this week. At the end of his speech, Mr. Mobutu said: "Allow me to propose a toast in the manner of Zaire's authenticity, that is to say, to pour a little drink in the ashtrays in memory of our respective ancestors so that they may protect us and enlarge the sincere and exemplary friendship which exists between our two countries."

Christmas Hopes in Spain, Dec. 19 (Reuters).—Tickets for the world's largest lottery sold out here today. Spaniards invested heavily in one-tenth shares of 177 coupons, in hopes of winning up to 75 million pesetas (\$5,000) in Saturday's annual draw, known as El Gordo.



HAVE YOU NEVER WANTED ONE?—Herbert Mittlender driving his personal tank through heavy traffic in downtown Frankfurt on his way to a compulsory vehicle inspection; it passed. He bought the 5.5-ton Hotchkiss tank from the West German Army, put rubber treads on it and now uses it for all-terrain travels.

Indochina Enters 29th Year Of War Amid Heavy Fighting

SAIGON, Dec. 19 (UPI).—The war in Indochina entered its 29th year today amid the heaviest fighting since 1973 as allied officials predicted more intense battles after Christmas.

"Heavy Communist losses in the past two weeks and the coming of the full moon should give us a little respite over Christmas," a South Vietnamese official said.

The Saigon command reported that Viet Cong and North Vietnamese attacks diminished yesterday and today to 165, compared with a daily average of more than 200 during the last two weeks.

The principal battlefield has been the Mekong Delta, where the harvest in the nation's main rice paddies began just before the outbreak of fighting.

The surge in fighting came on the anniversary of the beginning of the French Indochina war. On Dec. 19, 1946, Ho Chi Minh's Viet Minh forces blew up French-run power stations and fled to the countryside.

Since then, the Communists have battled French, American and South Vietnamese forces. Peace has been declared three times, but Vietnam has yet to witness a full year without fighting.

More Activity Seen WASHINGTON, Dec. 19 (Reuters).—The Defense Department said yesterday that it expects North Vietnamese troops to step up activity in South Vietnam during the coming dry season, but not to stage a major offensive.

Military analysts believe that the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong will try to increase the area under their control and seize as much of the rice crop as possible, a department spokesman said.

Spanish Police Hunt Guerrillas In Basque Area

MADRID, Dec. 19 (UPI).—Hundreds of police reinforcements today searched the Basque country of northern Spain for guerrillas accused of killing two policemen and seriously wounding two others in less than 24 hours.

The violence added to the tension building up for tomorrow, the first anniversary of the bomb assassination by Basque separatists of Premier Luis Carrero Blanco.

Police blamed the underground organization, Basque Homeland and Liberty (ETA) for the sub-machine-gun slaying of a rural police commander and his aide at Mondragon, near San Sebastian, late Tuesday.

Early yesterday, police opened fire on a car whose driver refused to stop at a roadblock near San Sebastian, killing a passenger and wounding the driver and a bystander. Later in the day, two Civil Guard policemen were seriously wounded by ETA men who fled after trying unsuccessfully to rob a company payroll in Urduliz, near Bilbao, police said.

The slayings brought to 10 the number of politically motivated deaths during the past year in the Basque country.

Sainthood Step For Two Popes

ROME, Dec. 19 (Reuters).—The Vatican this week received from Rome diocesan authorities assessments of the work of the late Pope Pius XII and John XXIII, moving them a step nearer to being declared saints.

The assessments, prepared by hundreds of persons who knew the two men, are directed toward beatification, the first stage that may lead to canonization.

Pope Paul VI formally opened the inquiries into the lives of his two immediate predecessors in October, 1967, by nominating them as candidates for beatification. Church officials spent seven years conducting interviews everywhere the two former popes lived, including Berlin, where Pope Pius had been papal nuncio, and Istanbul and Paris, where Pope John had served.

Paris Legion Party

PARIS, Dec. 19 (UPI).—The American Legion in Paris is giving a Christmas party Dec. 23 for over 200 French orphans. Contributions of toys, used or new, and cash donations, may be left at the Legion, 40 Rue Pierre Charron, Paris 8.

Thomas Jamieson Dies, Ex-Director For UN Refugees

GENEVA, Dec. 19 (UPI).—Thomas Jamieson, 63, who for 14 years was director of operations for the UN high commissioner for refugees, died here yesterday.

Mr. Jamieson began working for refugees in western Germany in 1945. He received numerous decorations from governments around the world in recognition of his work.

He was born and educated in Glasgow.

Hans Hausmann, Locarno, Switzerland, Dec. 19 (AP).—Hans Hausmann, 77, the Swiss intelligence chief who had a key role in organizing the neutral country's resistance against Nazi pressure during World War II, died Tuesday.

Mr. Hausmann was the founder of a private intelligence service that cooperated closely with the Swiss Army and government. He also had a vital part in preparing plans for all-out defense in case of a Nazi invasion.

Robert Wright, NEW YORK, Dec. 19 (NYT).—Robert Wright, 44, an economic correspondent assigned to the Los Angeles bureau of The New York Times, died of an apparent heart attack last night in Van Nuys, Calif.

Mr. Wright was stricken while driving to his home in Van Nuys. He struck another car, damaging it slightly, and then went off the road.

Harry Hooper, SANTA CRUZ, Calif., Dec. 19 (AP).—Harry Hooper, 87, long-time outfielder with the Boston Red Sox and later the Chicago White Sox and a member of the Baseball Hall of Fame, died yesterday. Mr. Hooper had a career batting average of .281.

Pago Pago Crash That Killed 97 Is Blamed on Pilot

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19 (Reuters).—Failure by the pilot to correct his rate of descent probably caused the crash of a Pan American World Airways jetliner at Pago Pago last Jan. 30 when 97 passengers and crew members died, U.S. government investigators said today.

The Boeing 707, on a flight from Auckland, New Zealand, to Los Angeles via Honolulu, crashed about half a mile short of the airport runway.

The National Transportation Safety Board also ruled the crash was a "survivable accident." The copilot died of injuries suffered on impact, it said, but the others died of burns or smoke inhalation. Only four persons survived.

Sri Lanka Crash COLOMBO, Sri Lanka, Dec. 19 (AP).—The crash of a Dutch DC-8 charter airliner that killed all 191 persons aboard earlier this month was due to a navigational error by the pilot, a magistrate's inquiry ruled yesterday. The government inquiry is still proceeding.

The Maritine jetliner was carrying 182 Indonesian Moslems on a pilgrimage to Mecca when it crashed Dec. 4. Seven Dutch and two Indonesian crew members were among the victims.

Red Parties Open Budapest Talks

BUDAPEST, Dec. 19 (AP).—Twenty-eight European Communist parties today opened a three-day meeting here to prepare basic documents for their formal conference in East Berlin early next year.

Polish members and central committee secretaries began the 1975 conference's planning last October in Warsaw.

The opening session here was addressed by Hungarian party chief János Kádár, who told the delegates that they represented 25 million European Communist party members, all in favor of European peace, security, cooperation and social progress.

IRVING MARDER

Opening a Window On Life-in-the-Round

Buffalo Bill's debutant who used to ride a watersmooth silver stallion and break onethousandfourhundredpigeonsjustlikethat.

he was a handsome man and what I would like to know is how do you like your blueeyed dog

Mister Death

—a. cummings.

PARIS (UPI).—Having won the West and the North, South and the East, he hit these shores at the turn of the century, six-guns blazing, and had Europe at his feet before you could say William F. Cody. This larger-than-life figure in fringed buckskin, his shoulder-length hair snow-white, was the outlier of a legendary regiment—paladins of the American West. Paris, following the example of London and Berlin, capitulated without a struggle. Buffalo Bill, who died in 1917, staged one of his last Paris shows in 1905, when he was nearly 60.

A poster advertising that event is among some 150 original lithographs currently on view at the Left Bank gallery called l'Imagerie (8 Rue Dante). Wild West shows were (and are) often the highlight of a circus performance, and the other posters in l'Imagerie's collection are all of circus attractions—English, American, German, French, Russian. All date from the first decade of this century. Circus buff's will find them wholly captivating, and so will poster buffs.

Poster buffs who are also circus buffs would find it the next best thing to a return to the womb of the Ringling Brothers, Barnum & Bailey. All that is lacking in the gallery off the Boulevard St. Germain is the wheezing tinkle of a steam callopie, the pungent aromas of sawdust and carnivals.

A chimpanzee, in the British uniform of a Boer War soldier, strides by waving his plumed helmet. Lee-Enfield rifle slung over his shoulder. Opposite him, Gilda Vias, the Mexican Sure-Shot, stares coldly from beneath the brim of a pink sombrero.

A column of blue-uniformed dogs, on their hind legs, line up to be reviewed by a barking, top-sergeant-type dog, sword at his side. On the opposite wall, one of a pair of American Thoroughbreds, smoking a black stogie, reads a newspaper while seated in a chair balanced atop two barrels atop two tables—the bottom one cantilevered on two legs. Alongside this we find E. Merian's New Dog Comedy Sketch: a monocled, spike-heeled doberman colonel (this is a German poster) is about to enter his headquarters—a restaurant run by dachshunds—as the hound on sentry duty presents arms.

The Greys Sisters Nearby the Sisters Grey, reclining on red plush footstools, play dangling chains with their feet, simultaneously shaking tambourines, as two more Grey sisters, flanking the stage, pluck banjos. Opposite them, a spine-numbing drama spins itself out: a black widow spider, the size of a medium tank, descends from its web to clutch a blonde in red tights. But

help is on the way—in the corner a sporting type, in feathered cap, raises a double-barreled shotgun. This is one of the few French posters on view. And finally, the Toros: a golden-tipped girl, upside down on a triangle of three up-ended rifles cushioned in leopard hide, supports her partner, who does a handstand atop a Mexican saddle balanced on a 5-foot tube, while the band, without a doubt, plays Dixie.

If poster art found its ideal subject in the circus, this was surely the art's golden age. l'Imagerie has reopened a window on life in the round, painted in primary colors, in that innocent epoch before the movies and television put a screen between performer and audience. The posters range in price from about 100 francs to about 800 francs. A few toys and children's games of the same period are also on sale.

The Holiday Season in Paris Theaters

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Dec. 19 (UPI).—The holidays are upon us with 63 plays on the boards at the moment, something for every taste. Here are some recommendations: The Comédie-Française has temporarily abandoned its repertory for a sumptuous holiday revue, "L'Impromptu de Marigny," composed by Jean Poiret. In it, the celebrated interpreters of Corneille and Racine, of Molière and Marivaux, display their amazing versatility by turning into a musical comedy company, dancing, clowning and cutting-up in blackout sketches. This exuberant vehicle of dazzling decor (at the Théâtre Marigny) is a happy novelty. The easy scenario combines two stories, that of a conservatory student's rise to high rank at the House of Molière and that of the Comédie's imagined roaming stage its headquarters, the Salle Richelieu, was closed for repairs. Perhaps next year we shall have the Comédie-Française on ice. In any case, this year finds it in a festive mood.

The best play this season is "L'Éclair" by Henri de Montherlant. Written in 1915, it is new to the theater as it has never been acted professionally before. It is evidently autobiographical or semi-autobiographical, which explains the author's reluctance to allow it to be performed. It concerns a spoiled young aristocrat whose mother keeps him from joining up when World War I breaks out. Admirably written, "L'Éclair" offers not only sound character studies, but also some fascinating glimpses of the France of yesterday. It is splendidly acted at the Studio des Champs-Élysées.

"Cher Menteur" (at the Gymnase) offers an evening of civilization. Written in 1915, it is new to the theater as it has never been acted professionally before. It is evidently autobiographical or semi-autobiographical, which explains the author's reluctance to allow it to be performed. It concerns a spoiled young aristocrat whose mother keeps him from joining up when World War I breaks out. Admirably written, "L'Éclair" offers not only sound character studies, but also some fascinating glimpses of the France of yesterday. It is splendidly acted at the Studio des Champs-Élysées.

The score sings from beginning to end, and anyone who knows Wolf's captivating "Spanish Songbook" cycle finds many familiar surprises crumpling up. Perhaps surprisingly for a man who set the vast majority of his music for solo voice with piano, Wolf proves himself a master of polyphony, counterpoint, and subtly appropriate orchestration.

The work dates from 1885, the same year as Humperdinck's "Hansel and Gretel" and Pfitzner's "Pierrot Lunaire"; it had its world premiere in Mannheim on June 7, 1896. In a moment of compositional crisis, Wolf had turned to the score of Wagner's "Meistersinger" to spur him on. Wolf's own personal genius dominated, though, and one hears relatively little trace of Wagnerian influence.

Organic Flow Also perhaps oddly for a man so accustomed to writing individual songs, the work does not break down into a succession of individual numbers. If Wolf fails to construct the sweeping total architecture characteristic of Wagner, he does successfully make the individual sections flow organically and convincingly one into another.

Gerd Albrecht, the Deutsche Oper's chief conductor, led this memorable performance with subtlety, mastery, and obvious love, with the orchestra responding warmly. He could not have had better luck in casting his miter: Dietrich Fischer-Dieskau, not only one of the greatest singing artists of this century but also himself a Berliner, to whom his idolatrous fellow Berliners gave an ovation momentarily stopping the performance.

This infinitely-plagued season of the year necessitated one last-minute cast change, with William Murray very capably taking over the role of the nightwatchman, and it seriously handicapped

The Greys Sisters

help is on the way—in the corner a sporting type, in feathered cap, raises a double-barreled shotgun. This is one of the few French posters on view. And finally, the Toros: a golden-tipped girl, upside down on a triangle of three up-ended rifles cushioned in leopard hide, supports her partner, who does a handstand atop a Mexican saddle balanced on a 5-foot tube, while the band, without a doubt, plays Dixie.

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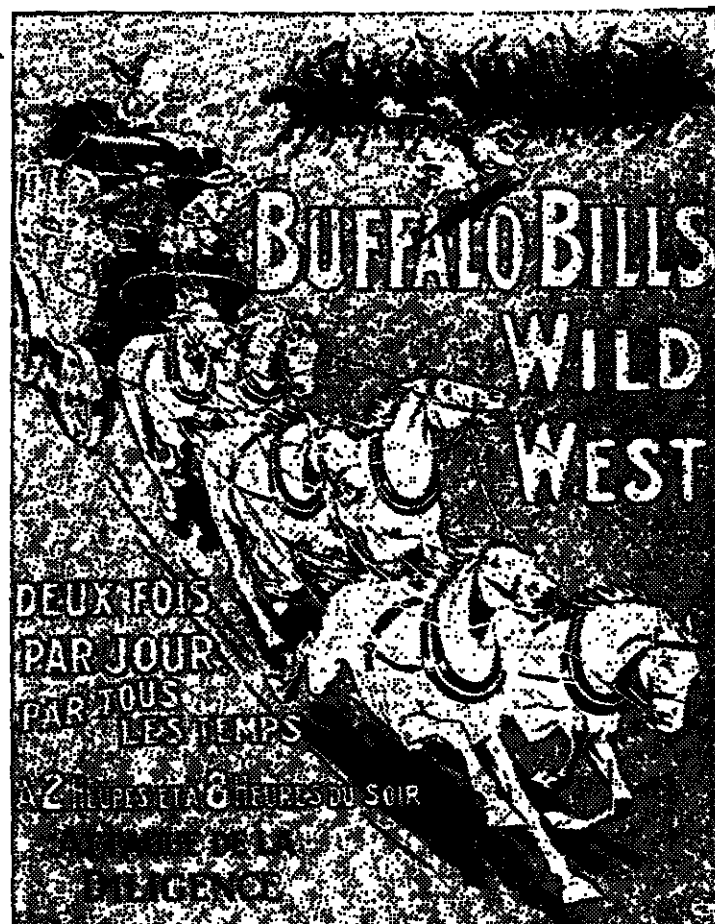
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RECOMMENDED OFFER

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10. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 277: 1005-1006, 1996.

Bonn Spur to Economy et; 2 Loan Rates Cut

From Wire Dispatches
DNY, Dec. 19.—The West German government started to move ahead today with an economic program aimed at lifting the country out of the slump. It has raised the unemployment figure to more than 800,000.

The federal parliament, meeting for the last time before the Christmas recess, rushed through a bill that will pump billions of deutsche marks into the economy during the next month.

A further spur to economic union, the Bundesbank eased tight money policy a notch, lowering its discount rate half point to 5 percent from 5.5 percent.

With moves were part of Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's long of economic priorities, holding down inflation to attack on unemployment through a program of deficit financing.

The unemployment rate is already the highest in years. It is expected to top one on this winter.

Lombard Cut
The central bank also dropped Lombard rate to 8 from 9 percent.

The discount rate is that at which banks can borrow money from the central bank against securities and the Lombard is the one at which banks borrow money from the deskbank against stocks as security.

Ulf Klusen, president of the deskbank, said that the decision is in line with the general economic situation and aims at taming the trend toward lower interest rates.

The dollar closed at 2445 DM, down 24375 yesterday. It fluctuated in busy trading between 2445 DM and a low of 2435 DM.

The Bundesbank did not announce the rate cuts, but they were expected to be implemented because they had been anticipated.

Hope for Growth
The reflection package, which government hopes is modest enough to prevent the inflation rate slipping out of its hand, to boost real economic growth slightly to around 2 percent and level out unemployment around 2.5 percent compared to the present 3.5 percent.

The bank's loosening of credit and government's lightning pace of the inflation package, Schmidt announced last week, amid signs of a widening economic slowdown.

Employment leaped last year to a 15-year high of 800,000, but predictions of over a million unemployed this winter, and structural crises in the construction and textiles industries and economic growth slowed from last year's 5.3 percent to around 1 percent this year.

The biggest cash pocket in the government's program is a 7.5 percent investment bonus to firms and factories which order equipment before June 30. Deadline is extended another

year for subsidized housing projects, and is unlimited for certain projects which save on energy.

No official figures were available as to the cost of the bonus, but opposition sources here put it at around 7.5 billion deutsche marks.

Other measures include direct federal investments of some 1 billion DM in addition to those already planned, subsidies to employers to encourage them to hold onto their staff until the economy perks up again, and cash bonuses to workers who take up new jobs.

**Bonn Delays
EEC Accord
On Recycling**

BRUSSELS, Dec. 19 (Reuters).—West German hostility to U.S. plans for recycling Arab oil surpluses to industrialized countries today prevented EEC finance ministers from agreeing to a joint position on international recycling mechanisms, informed sources said.

At the same time, at a meeting of the ministers here, France relaunched the drive to allow central banks to trade gold among themselves at market-related prices.

Both issues—recycling of so-called petrodollars to cover balance-of-payments deficits and the future role of gold—will dominate a meeting of the nine finance ministers in London on Jan. 7 and 8.

British Chancellor of the Exchequer Denis Healey said there was vigorous support today for a recycling mechanism centered around the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

This was echoed by German Finance Minister Hans Apel, who said that there was a favorable reaction to the idea of an IMF recycling facility and said he expected agreement on this at the London meeting.

Mr. Apel did not specifically refer to German objections to the U.S. proposals as set out by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger. He said only that the IMF system would not require large sums to be guaranteed by individual countries or national contributions to be supplied.

But the sources said the Germans object to the Kissinger plan because Germany would be called on, along with the United States, to guarantee a large part of the funds borrowed by other countries.

One minister at today's session said Mr. Apel was "frankly hostile" to the U.S. plan.

**Krupp Names Iranian Lawyer
To Supervisory Board Seat**

ESSEN, W. Germany, Dec. 19 (AP).—The giant Krupp industrial concern announced today that Cyrus Ansary, the brother of Iran's economics minister, Roshan Ansary, has been appointed to its supervisory board.

Mr. Ansary is an attorney who practices in Washington, Krupp said. He reportedly helped Iran negotiate earlier this year a deal which led to the country acquiring 25 percent of Krupp's steel works.

The board has overall responsibility for Krupp, a holding company for shipbuilding, steelmaking, engineering, and trading firms with annual sales of 7.24 billion deutsche marks in 1973. The appointment is effective Dec. 31.

Meanwhile, in Wolfsburg, a new report that Rudolf Leiding will step down soon as management board chairman of Volkswagenwerk drew a noncommittal response from the company today.

Questioned about a story in the Hannoverische Allgemeine Zeitung saying that VW supervisory board chairman Hans Birkbaum wants to pick a successor to Mr. Leiding by mid-February, a company spokesman said:

"It isn't possible for us to take a position on personnel matters before the responsible body, the supervisory board, has made decisions." He declined further comment. The board meets next Jan. 30.

Earlier this week Mr. Birkbaum denied a report that Mr. Leiding had offered his resignation.

VW, which had net profits of 211 million DM in 1973, is expected to report a severe loss this year as a result of sales declines that have forced the company to schedule widespread layoffs.

Governments Probe Multinationals

NEW YORK, Dec. 19 (AP-DJ).—Multinational companies have something new to worry about: Suddenly critics are turning into government investigative actions all over the world.

"These investigations are proliferating," says Alfred Hartmann, vice-chairman of Hoffmann-La Roche, the Swiss drug producer. An executive of one big multinational based here complains that "it seems like everyone is getting after us."

Most of the moves focus on pricing policies, especially so-called transfer pricing in which a parent company transfers goods to a subsidiary in another country. Intra-company prices should reflect market prices, but in many cases there is no market for the goods involved.

Some government officials say that many multinationals are manipulating transfer prices, most multinationals deny it, and some say it would be hard to get away with it even if they wanted to. But a report to the United Nations earlier this year by a UN-sponsored group listed potential abuses:

• High transfer prices can be used to shift profits out of subsidiaries in countries with high taxes. Low transfer prices can be used to move profits to a subsidiary in a tax haven.

• A parent company may drain profits out of a subsidiary when the subsidiary faces tough labor negotiations (thus enabling the subsidiary to argue that it is not in a position to meet union demands), or when a major share of the subsidiary is owned by another party (perhaps a foreign government) or when the subsidiary's profit remittances to the parent company are blocked by the foreign government's regulations.

• Anti-trust laws may be evaded through profit transfer pricing. As part of a market-sharing scheme, a multinational may charge a foreign affiliate such high transfer prices that the affiliate's exports of finished products are not competitive in international sales.

Also, currency-exchange regulations may be sidestepped and losses from currency devaluations may be avoided by shifting funds through inflated transfer prices.

"The scope for price manipulation is quite extensive," the UN group concluded. Many government agencies concur, and are taking action.

West Germany's cartel office in Berlin is investigating paper and drug prices that multinationals charge their subsidiaries.

In Britain, the government issued a new set of tax regulations last month covering North Sea oil. The aim, in part, is to tighten rules under which companies determine transfer prices for their oil. The prices, of course, will determine the amount of taxable profit earned by a U.S. subsidiary, say, a U.S.-based oil company. Several major U.S. oil companies are active in the North Sea.

In the United States, base of most of the multinationals, the Federal Energy Administration has moved against Gulf Oil in administrative proceedings alleging that Gulf, apparently to keep its profits out of the United States and thus cut its U.S. taxes, overcharged itself for oil purchased from certain foreign subsidiaries. The alleged overcharges amounted to \$65.5 million. Gulf denies the charges.

Other federal agencies are investigating the entire oil industry and the Internal Revenue Service has long been checking the tax returns of a broad range of multinationals.

Even if it wants to, a company cannot get away with manipulating transfer prices, argues Hans Schaffner, chairman of Sandoz, the Swiss drug and chemical company. Mr. Schaffner, who was a member of the U.N. group but dissented from many of its conclusions, says transfer prices "are under strict and continuous scrutiny by many different (government) authorities, which would react immediately and forcefully to the first evidence of a 'zigzag' policy."

In private, a few multinationals concede that they do juggle transfer prices. An executive of an international oil company says prices between subsidiaries are controlled by headquarters, which "lifts" prices depending on the situation. "We do have 'negotiations' between subsidiaries," he says, enough to be presentable, "should the tax authorities start investigating."

The treasurer of another company says he sometimes resorts to manipulation, especially when a foreign government blocks a subsidiary's profit remittances to the parent.

Firms' Profit Margin Held to 22 Cents

Kuwait Applies New Oil Pricing System

NEW YORK, Dec. 19 (AP-DJ).—Kuwait has become the first producing nation to apply the oil cartel's new pricing structure.

The move, effective Jan. 1, will cost Gulf Oil and British Petroleum 71 cents a barrel more for all the Kuwaiti oil the companies buy and produce.

It is unlikely that the companies will be able to pass on to consumers all the increased cost. Kuwait will sell its crude to others at 22 cents a barrel more than the charge to Gulf and BP, effectively holding the oil companies' per-barrel profit margin to around 22 cents.

The Kuwaiti action is in line with the new pricing structure agreed to by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) at a Vienna meeting last week. The new system called for nearly a 4-per-cent increase in oil costs through establishment of a new government

"take" base and the scrapping of artificial "posted" prices, on which government taxes and royalties had been calculated.

In Kuwait, Abdelrahman Alkhi, that Persian Gulf state's oil minister, said the new pricing method is consistent with the OPEC decision. But the cost of oil to Gulf and BP under the price set by Kuwait will rise more than the OPEC recommendation of around 38 cents a barrel.

Mr. Alkhi set the new price to Gulf and BP for the first three months next year at \$10.15 a barrel. This will compare with \$9.44 a barrel previously paid.

Industry sources said Kuwait plans to sell government-owned oil to other companies at \$10.37 a barrel. This also is in line with the OPEC plan to restrict profit margins of the oil companies to 22 cents a barrel.

Both Gulf and BP would attempt to sell the oil they buy at \$10.15 a barrel for more than \$10.37 but prospective oil purchasers would choose to buy directly from Kuwait at the government price in that case, industry sources suggested.

Both Gulf and BP will receive a slightly lower amount of Kuwait oil under the new program. Each currently receives 950,000 barrels a day from the operations of Kuwait Oil Co. (KOC).

For the first quarter, however, Gulf said it will take 900,000 barrels a day. BP, according to Mr. Alkhi, will receive only 800,000 barrels a day.

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New York Stock Exchange Trading (3 O'clock)

Stocks and Divs	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
1000 Dow Jones	274.14	273.14	273.14	273.14	+0.00
1000 S&P 500	132.14	131.14	131.14	131.14	+0.00
1000 NYSE Comp	132.14	131.14	131.14	131.14	+0.00
1000 NYSE Ind	132.14	131.14	131.14	131.14	+0.00
1000 NYSE Trans	132.14	131.14	131.14	131.14	+0.00
1000 NYSE Util	132.14	131.14	131.14	131.14	+0.00
1000 NYSE Fin	132.14	131.14	131.14	131.14	+0.00
1000 NYSE Tech	132.14	131.14	131.14	131.14	+0.00
1000 NYSE Health	132.14	131.14	131.14	131.14	+0.00
1000 NYSE Retail	132.14	131.14	131.14	131.14	+0.00
1000 NYSE Food	132.14	131.14	131.14	131.14	+0.00
1000 NYSE Energy	132.14	131.14	131.14	131.14	+0.00
1000 NYSE Chem	132.14	131.14	131.14	131.14	+0.00
1000 NYSE Equip	132.14	131.14	131.14	131.14	+0.00
1000 NYSE Misc	132.14	131.14	131.14	131.14	+0.00
1000 NYSE Total	132.14	131.14	131.14	131.14	+0.00

Stocks and Divs	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
1000 Dow Jones	274.14	273.14	273.14	273.14	+0.00
1000 S&P 500	132.14	131.14	131.14	131.14	+0.00
1000 NYSE Comp	132.14	131.14	131.14	131.14	+0.00
1000 NYSE Ind	132.14	131.14	131.14	131.14	+0.00
1000 NYSE Trans	132.14	131.14	131.14	131.14	+0.00
1000 NYSE Util	132.14	131.14	131.14	131.14	+0.00
1000 NYSE Fin	132.14	131.14	131.14	131.14	+0.00
1000 NYSE Tech	132.14	131.14	131.14	131.14	+0.00
1000 NYSE Health	132.14	131.14	131.14	131.14	+0.00
1000 NYSE Retail	132.14	131.14	131.14	131.14	+0.00
1000 NYSE Food	132.14	131.14	131.14	131.14	+0.00
1000 NYSE Energy	132.14	131.14	131.14	131.14	+0.00
1000 NYSE Chem	132.14	131.14	131.14	131.14	+0.00
1000 NYSE Equip	132.14	131.14	131.14	131.14	+0.00
1000 NYSE Misc	132.14	131.14	131.14	131.14	+0.00
1000 NYSE Total	132.14	131.14	131.14	131.14	+0.00

European Markets

Stocks and Divs	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
1000 Dow Jones	274.14	273.14	273.14	273.14	+0.00
1000 S&P 500	132.14	131.14	131.14	131.14	+0.00
1000 NYSE Comp	132.14	131.14	131.14	131.14	+0.00
1000 NYSE Ind	132.14	131.14	131.14	131.14	+0.00
1000 NYSE Trans	132.14	131.14	131.14	131.14	+0.00
1000 NYSE Util	132.14	131.14	131.14	131.14	+0.00
1000 NYSE Fin	132.14	131.14	131.14	131.14	+0.00
1000 NYSE Tech	132.14	131.14	131.14	131.14	+0.00
1000 NYSE Health	132.14	131.14	131.14	131.14	+0.00
1000 NYSE Retail	132.14	131.14	131.14	131.14	+0.00
1000 NYSE Food	132.14	131.14	131.14	131.14	+0.00
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1000 NYSE Chem	132.14	131.14	131.14	131.14	+0.00
1000 NYSE Equip	132.14	131.14	131.14	131.14	+0.00
1000 NYSE Misc	132.14	131.14	131.14	131.14	+0.00
1000 NYSE Total	132.14	131.14	131.14	131.14	+0.00

Market Summary

Stocks and Divs	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
1000 Dow Jones	274.14	273.14	273.14	273.14	+0.00
1000 S&P 500	132.14	131.14	131.14	131.14	+0.00
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1000 NYSE Trans	132.14	131.14	131.14	131.14	+0.00
1000 NYSE Util	132.14	131.14	131.14	131.14	+0.00
1000 NYSE Fin	132.14	131.14	131.14	131.14	+0.00
1000 NYSE Tech	132.14	131.14	131.14	131.14	+0.00
1000 NYSE Health	132.14	131.14	131.14	131.14	+0.00
1000 NYSE Retail	132.14	131.14	131.14	131.14	+0.00
1000 NYSE Food	132.14	131.14	131.14	131.14	+0.00
1000 NYSE Energy	132.14	131.14	131.14	131.14	+0.00
1000 NYSE Chem	132.14	131.14	131.14	131.14	+0.00
1000 NYSE Equip	132.14	131.14	131.14	131.14	+0.00
1000 NYSE Misc	132.14	131.14	131.14	131.14	+0.00
1000 NYSE Total	132.14	131.14	131.14	131.14	+0.00

Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

Stocks and Divs	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
1000 Dow Jones	274.14	273.14	273.14	273.14	+0.00
1000 S&P 500	132.14	131.14	131.14	131.14	+0.00
1000 NYSE Comp	132.14	131.14	131.14	131.14	+0.00
1000 NYSE Ind	132.14	131.14	131.14	131.14	+0.00
1000 NYSE Trans	132.14	131.14	131.14	131.14	+0.00
1000 NYSE Util	132.14	131.14	131.14	131.14	+0.00
1000 NYSE Fin	132.14	131.14	131.14	131.14	+0.00
1000 NYSE Tech	132.14	131.14	131.14	131.14	+0.00
1000 NYSE Health	132.14	131.14	131.14	131.14	+0.00
1000 NYSE Retail	132.14	131.14	131.14	131.14	+0.00
1000 NYSE Food	132.14	131.14	131.14	131.14	+0.00
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1000 NYSE Equip	132.14	131.14	131.14	131.14	+0.00
1000 NYSE Misc	132.14	131.14	131.14	131.14	+0.00
1000 NYSE Total	132.14	131.14	131.14	131.14	+0.00

European Gold Markets

Stocks and Divs	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
1000 Dow Jones	274.14	273.14	273.14	273.14	+0.00
1000 S&P 500	132.14	131.14	131.14	131.14	+0.00
1000 NYSE Comp	132.14	131.14	131.14	131.14	+0.00
1000 NYSE Ind	132.14	131.14	131.14	131.14	+0.00
1000 NYSE Trans	132.14	131.14	131.14	131.14	+0.00
1000 NYSE Util	132.14	131.14	131.14	131.14	+0.00
1000 NYSE Fin	132.14	131.14	131.14	131.14	+0.00
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1000 NYSE Misc	132.14	131.14	131.14	131.14	+0.00
1000 NYSE Total	132.14	131.14	131.14	131.14	+0.00

Dominion Securities Corporation
Harris & Partners Limited

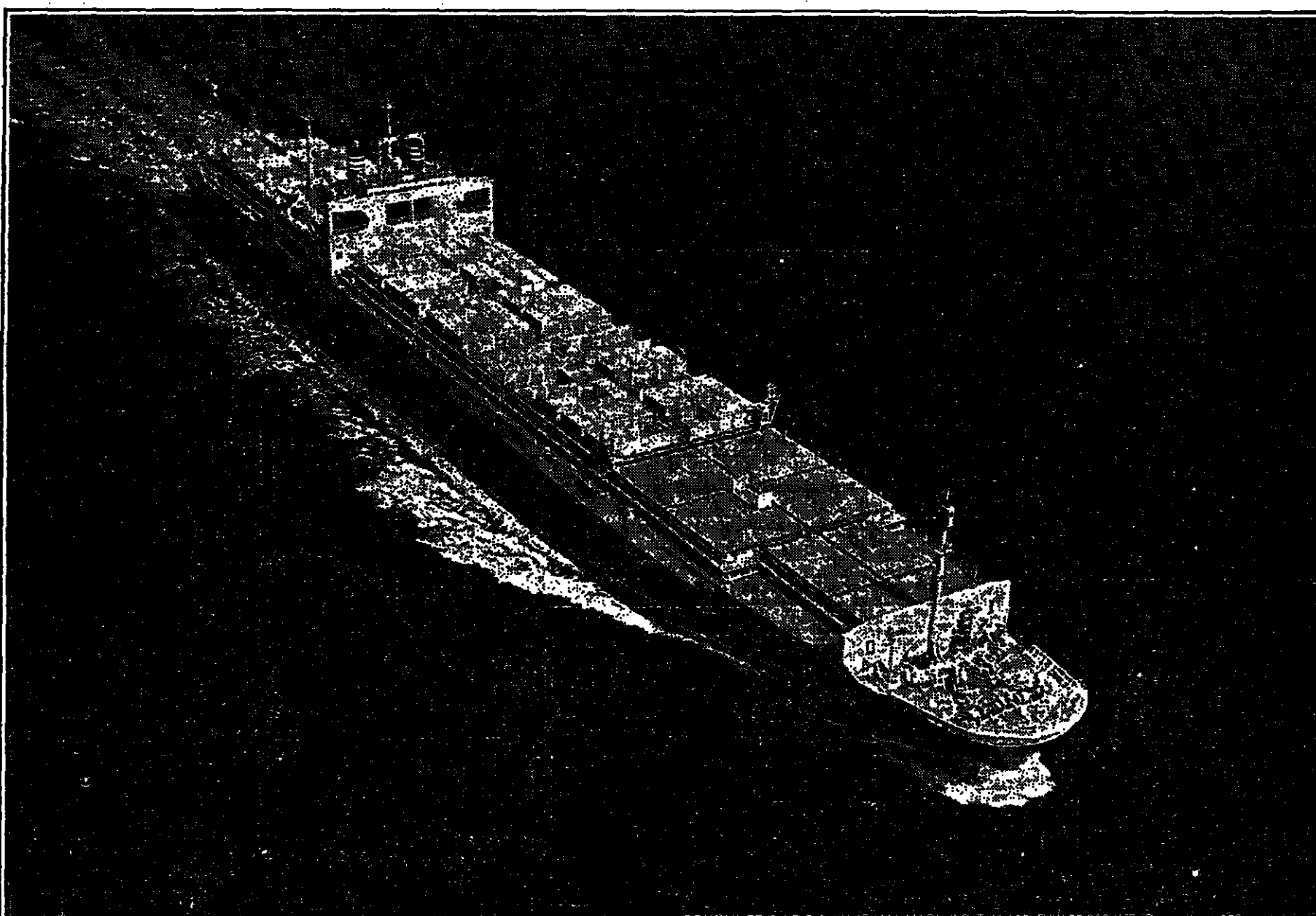
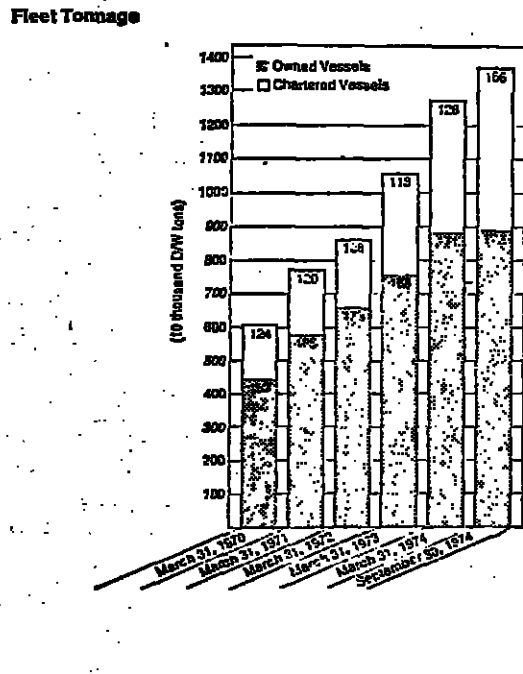
Member or member through affiliates of the

Toronto Stock Exchange
Montreal Stock Exchange
Vancouver Stock Exchange
Winnipeg Stock Exchange
Mid-West Stock Exchange
American Stock Exchange
(Associate)

We are pleased to announce the appointment of

PIERRE de LEUSSE
as Manager

of our Paris Office, 15 Place de la Madeleine, 75008 Paris.
Telephone: 266.26.34 + Telex: 29.990-24.076

We're 90 years old
and growing younger every year

Although we'll be celebrating our ninetieth birthday next year, you'd never know it from the look of our fleet.

Our rejuvenation secret is easy—constant modernization of our fleet and rationalization of every route in our worldwide network. During the past three years we disposed of 47 outmoded ships. During the same period,

American Stock Exchange Trading (3 O'clock)

1974- High Low	Stocks and Div in \$	Stk. P/E	High Low	3 p.m. prev. Close	1974- High Low	Stocks and Div in \$	Stk. P/E	High Low	3 p.m. prev. Close	1974- High Low	Stocks and Div in \$	Stk. P/E	High Low	3 p.m. prev. Close	1974- High Low	Stocks and Div in \$	Stk. P/E	High Low	3 p.m. prev. Close
10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2

International Bonds Traded in Europe

1974- High Low	Stocks and Div in \$	Stk. P/E	High Low	3 p.m. prev. Close	1974- High Low	Stocks and Div in \$	Stk. P/E	High Low	3 p.m. prev. Close	1974- High Low	Stocks and Div in \$	Stk. P/E	High Low	3 p.m. prev. Close	1974- High Low	Stocks and Div in \$	Stk. P/E	High Low	3 p.m. prev. Close
10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices on Dec. 19, 1974

1974- High Low	Stocks and Div in \$	Stk. P/E	High Low	3 p.m. prev. Close	1974- High Low	Stocks and Div in \$	Stk. P/E	High Low	3 p.m. prev. Close	1974- High Low	Stocks and Div in \$	Stk. P/E	High Low	3 p.m. prev. Close	1974- High Low	Stocks and Div in \$	Stk. P/E	High Low	3 p.m. prev. Close
10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
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Montreal Stocks

1974- High Low	Stocks and Div in \$	Stk. P/E	High Low	3 p.m. prev. Close	1974- High Low	Stocks and Div in \$	Stk. P/E	High Low	3 p.m. prev. Close	1974- High Low	Stocks and Div in \$	Stk. P/E	High Low	3 p.m. prev. Close	1974- High Low	Stocks and Div in \$	Stk. P/E	High Low	3 p.m. prev. Close
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Tokyo Exchange

1974- High Low	Stocks and Div in \$	Stk. P/E	High Low	3 p.m. prev. Close	1974- High Low	Stocks and Div in \$	Stk. P/E	High Low	3 p.m. prev. Close	1974- High Low	Stocks and Div in \$	Stk. P/E	High Low	3 p.m. prev. Close	1974- High Low	Stocks and Div in \$	Stk. P/E	High Low	3 p.m. prev. Close
10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
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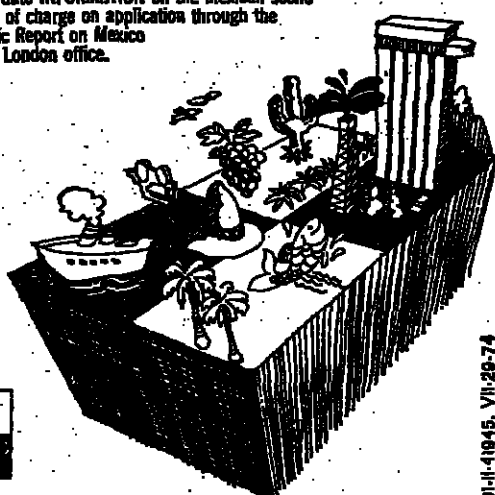
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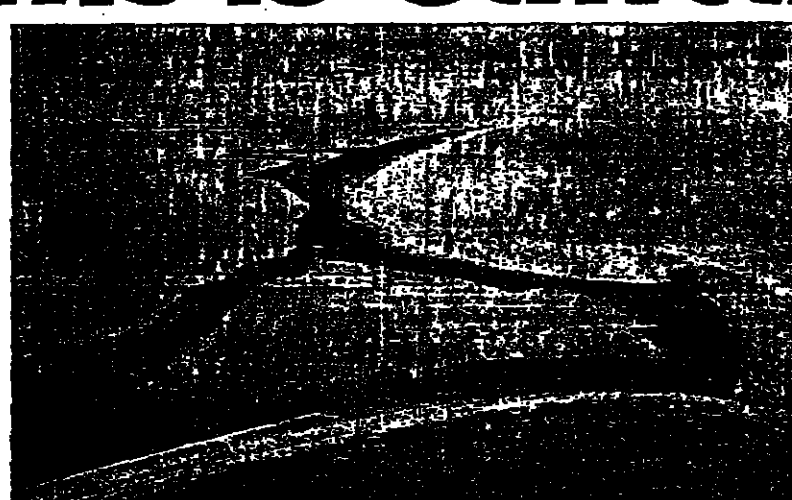
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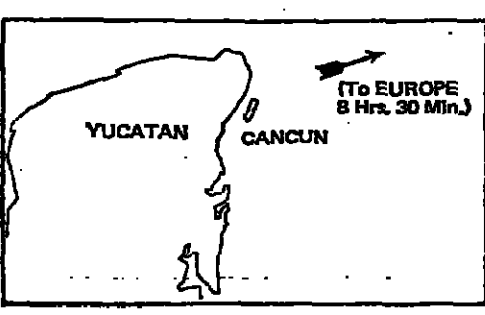
gural season for people who appreciate the birth of something great. Check with your travel agent - some 2,250 rooms are in development with 400 ready for occupancy. A few years from now you may say: "Yes, Cancun. We were there at its birth."

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By WILL Weng

49

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WEATHER

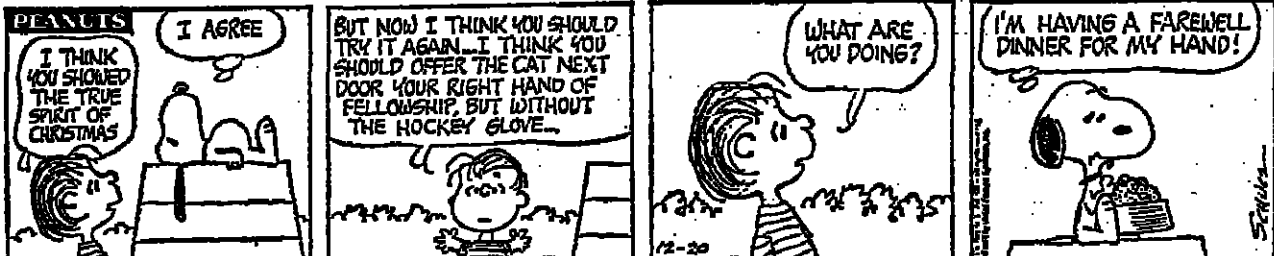
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ALGARTZ.....	17	47	Fair	MADEIR.....	8	46	Fair
AMSTERDAM.....	5	46	Rain	MILAN.....	7	45	Fair
ANKARA.....	16	46	Rain	MONTREAL.....	1	30	Overcast
ANTWERP.....	14	27	Rain	MOSCOW.....	0	37	Overcast
BEIRUT.....	18	64	Fair	MUNICH.....	2	29	Snow
BELGRADE.....	2	28	Fair	NEW YORK.....	4	29	Snow
BELLEVILLE.....	6	38	Cloudy	NICUZA.....	11	32	Cloudy
BELUSSETA.....	7	45	Rain	OSLO.....	2	38	Cloudy
BUDAPEST.....	4	29	Cloudy	PARIS.....	10	30	Overcast
BULGARIA.....	10	42	Cloudy	PRAGUE.....	1	34	Cloudy
CASABLANCA.....	10	61	Fair	ROME.....	13	35	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN.....	4	39	Cloudy	SOFIA.....	2	26	Cloudy
CRISTINA, BOL.....	10	49	Overcast	STOCKHOLM.....	1	34	Cloudy
DUBLIN.....	10	59	Overcast	TEHRAN.....			Unavailable
EDINBURGH.....	9	48	Cloudy	TEL AVIV.....	17	62	Cloudy
FLORENCE.....	2	36	Fog	TUNIS.....	14	37	Cloudy
FRANKFURT.....	6	48	Showers	TRINIDAD.....	9	48	Fair
GENEVA.....	6	61	Cloudy	VIENNA.....	4	41	Cloudy
HERSINKI.....	1	34	Cloudy	WARSAW.....	2	38	Rain
HONGKONG.....	1	41	Rain	WASHINGTON.....	2	38	Cloudy
LA PALMA.....	29	65	Cloudy	ZURICH.....	1	41	Cloudy
LONDON.....	9	48	Fair				
LONDON.....	9	48	Rain				
LOS ANGELES.....	24	87	Cloudy				

(Yesterday's readings: U.S.A. Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

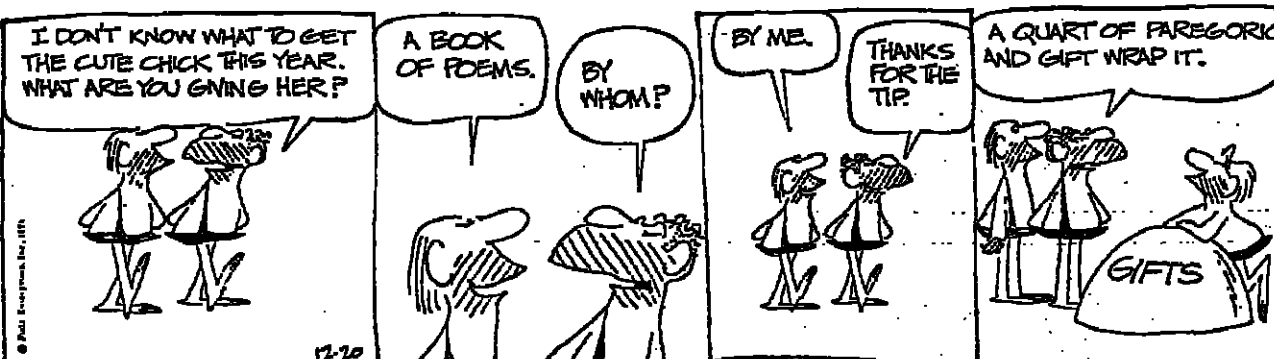
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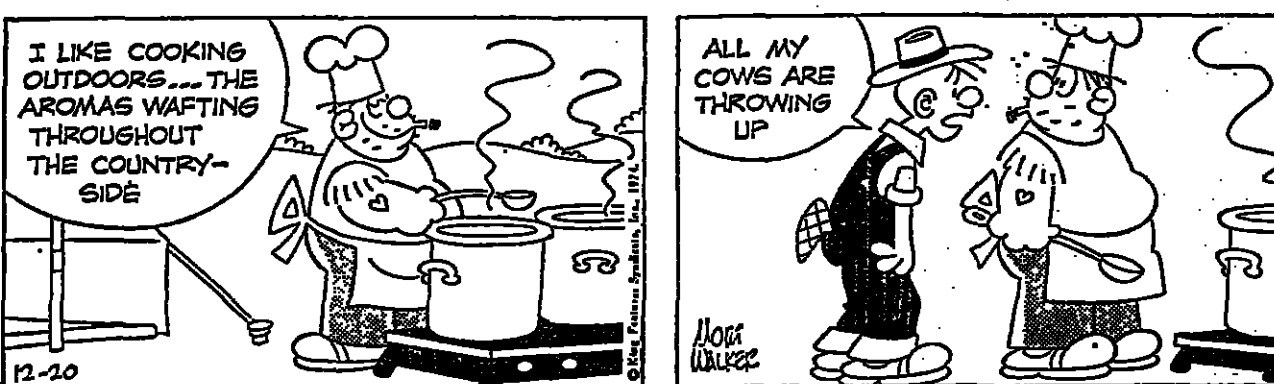
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*LAST YEAR... RIGHT ON THIS CORNER... YOU PROMISED ME A PONY! *WHAT HAPPENED?**

BOOKS

THE CONTINENTAL OF

By Dashiell Hammett. Random House. 237 pp. \$7.95.

Reviewed by Leonard Michaels

SEVEN detective stories by Dashiell Hammett, written between 1923 and 1930, are collected in "The Continental Op" with an introduction by Steven Marcus. He reviews Hammett's exciting, miserable life and the distinctive qualities of his fiction.

As for these stories, they tend to be fast and neat, flickering with static, rudimentary scenes—like the panels of a comic book—in timeless drama. For example, the narrator says, "That day was Thursday. Nothing else happened that day."

The characters in these stories tend to be types or caricatures, wittily constructed of psychological and physical peculiarities. They are stuck rigidly in themselves—exactly as the narrator insists they are:

"I had known Porky Grout for three years, and had been using him for nearly that long, and I don't know a single thing that could be said in his favor. He was a coward. He was a liar. He was a thief and a hop-head. He was a traitor to his kind and, if not watched, to his employers."

tective, it is exciting and ugly; and the important point remains—that the way he says it, through his detective, is interesting insofar as it tends to be strangely and ambiguously inevitable.

It is dismally fascinating to see this nameless detective—the alienated, efficacious spirit of his own law and his own order—smoking into the intimacies of others, and to see how, in his social work, he is at least indirectly responsible for the death of his employers.

Something in this is playful,

Like days of the week, events of the plot are automatically sequential, but they are no mere pictures of the world. They can seem to be expressions of colossal hatred.

Characters usually exchange information with the narrator, rather than conversation, and everyone tends to be as logical as Aristotle even when they lie, which is often. Naturally, the city is a theoretical city called San Francisco, it has specifically named streets and specific addresses, but in these, detective

I suppose, and the stories might be compared, in their formal character, to games in which a detective must invent horrible applications of the rules. While those who need him are dropping all around, he goes about indulging, dominating, manipulating, analyzing, and at last, manipulating events so that they have the result he requires—the solution, or the dissolution of the story and its problem. It is hardly noticeable, but the solution can matter little to the people who were, in the first place, most concerned: they are usually dead.

places (analogous perhaps to mysterious, potentially exciting places of the human body) there is no authentic ambience, sensuous reality or anything that threatens to confuse the lucid presentation of plot. But it might be more accurate to say these stories present problems, not plots, and they are developed in a way like many intended for intricate understanding, not made like stories for intuitive apprehension. (Sooner or later someone will compare them to the fiction of Kafka, Beckett, Handke, et al., if somebody hasn't already made that mistake.)

these stories are usually absurd — unintentionally absurd, I think. Nevertheless, they create a feeling of strict, antiseptically de-terminate form, and they show remarkable variations within it. They are then remarkable and interesting but if these adjectives

Leonard Michaels is author of "Going Places" and "I Would Have Saved Them if I Could," to be published in March. This review has been abridged.

© The New York Times.

Channel Tunnel Backed by Paris

PARIS, Dec. 19 (Reuters).—The French National Assembly has approved plans for building the English Channel tunnel despite a British request to delay the project.

Without reference to the British request, the Assembly on Tuesday approved two draft laws which allow the government to ratify a Franco-British treaty on constructing the tunnel.

The French government agreed earlier this month to minor changes in the timetable for digging the tunnel, originally due to be completed by 1980. Although preliminary work has begun on both sides of the Channel for the rail tunnel, the British proposed delaying heavy expenditures as an economy measure and to allow for further feasibility studies.

BRIDGE

—By Alan Truscott

Looking only at the North-South hands, on the discarded deal, four spades seems hopeless. On the bidding, the heart finesse is due to lose, and South expects to lose a trump trick, a diamond trick and at least one club trick. But as it turned out, West would have needed to make a most remarkable play to defeat the contract and play a heart, insuring a heart trick for the defense. Ruffing a loser with a winning trump to avert an end play is most unusual, and West can hardly be blamed for failing to see the danger.

East could have made the defense easier for his partner by playing a third diamond after

A diamond was led and ducked to South, who then cashed the spade ace. The declarer then surrendered a diamond to East, who crined with his jack of spades. When South won with the king and led his remaining diamond, West made the normal play of discarding a heart—and this proved fatal.

After ruffing in dummy, South cashed the club ace and led another club, end-playing East. He was forced to give a ruff-and-shut or lead away from the heart king. Whatever he did, the declarer's heart loser disappeared and the spade queen was the only remaining trick for the defense.

♠ 10 8 6 ♠ K Q

SOUTH:
 ♠ AK108
 ♥ J 9
 ♦ K 5 3
 ♣ J 7 4 2

North and South were vulnerable. The bidding:

West	North	East	South
Pass	1 ♠	1 ♦	1 ♠

The winning defense was for West to ruff the third round of diamonds with the spade queen

Observer

The XI P.M. Report

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK—"Good evening, I am Gaius Fulvius. My colleague is Marcus Fulvius and this is the XI P.M. Report. Fulvius reports brought to you on WSPQR, Channel XVI, where the story tonight is still that strange star hovering over the troubled Middle East. What do you make of that star, Marcus?"



Baker

"It sounds like the kind of star you see after one of those five-day orgies down at Capri, Gaius."

"Funny you should mention that, Marcus, because we also have a special film report tonight on how inflation is cutting into the orgy budget of the typical Roman family. And from faraway, fog-shrouded Britain, a new idea in how to dress for an orgy at practically no cost at all. Our cameramen have found some Englishmen up there—they call themselves druids—who run around in the woods with nothing on but blue paint."

"When in Rome, do as the druids do, eh, Gaius?"

"All these stories and others when the Fulvius-Fulvius report continues, right after these messages."

Commercial interlude. The excellence of Cicero's oratory is illustrated. Also the superiority of Caracalla bath soap, and Vestal talcum powder for relieving the itch of toga irritation. A paid plea for the election of Quintus Cincinnatus as governor of Rome. A public-service commercial urging Romans not to drop litter in the Forum, and a demonstration of a new wax that lasts twice as long as the atrium floor.

"And now, our top story tonight, that mysterious star over the oil-rich Middle East. A party of three wise men has been on the road for several days now, traveling toward the star, and they have attracted a large number of media representatives."

"Fascinating, Gaius. I saw one report that over 1,500 news people are already crisscrossing the desert, and more applications for credentials are pouring in by the hour."

"Exactly right, Marcus, and tonight that huge crowd of newsmen rioted in a small town south of Jericho when the local innkeeper was unable to put most of them up in the tiny six-room inn where the wise men had stopped for the night. There are rumors that King Herod, who doesn't like

mysterious stars much anyhow, may crack down on the wise men for creating a public nuisance."

"Haven't we spent a lot of time on this story, Gaius, old pal? I want to see these blue druids."

"One last item, Marcus. We learned today that the wise men are carrying three gifts with them, and one of the gifts is frankincense."

"What are the other two?"

"We don't have time to go into detail, Marcus, but we'll be right back for a report on Emperor Augustus's reading of the chicken entrails right after these messages."

Commercial interlude. Promoting Mark Antony sword-steel razor blades, Pratorian Guard belt buckles, snow rims for chariot wheels, sacrificial altars marked down 30 per cent and reconditioned Greek slaves.

"Well, we seem to have lost that film we promised you of the emperor's annual reading of the chicken entrails, Marcus. Do you have a report on what omens he found in them?"

"I do indeed, Gaius. We found a deformity in the gizzard that means there will definitely be an uprising in the economy during the second quarter of next year."

"How does that check with what your gizzard tells you, Marcus?"

"My gizzard isn't speaking to me these days, Gaius, but my corns sure are, and they tell me it's going to rain all over the Seven Hills any minute now. To find out if those corns are right, we'll hear from WSPQR's meteorologist, Cincinnatus Empyur, right after these messages."

Commercial interlude. Longer-burning torches, banquet bougies, vacation to all three parts of Gaul, Egyptian obelisks for the lawn, artificial laurel wreaths, U-sail-it tirrements and condiments in Sicily.

"And now, Cincinnatus, what about that rain?"

"As we look at the weather map, Gaius, we have this funny frontal pattern over the eastern Mediterranean..."

"It sure looks bad for Egypt, Cincinnatus."

"Yes, Marcus. This front is full of hail, and I wouldn't be surprised if Egypt doesn't get a pretty good onset of locusts and hail."

Commercial interlude. Interrupted by Goths and Huns, who have seized Rome and WSPQR. Rome falls with loud bang.

"We should have had an item on these people, Marcus."

"We did, old buddy, but the film was no good. Good night for the Fulvius-Fulvius report."

The European Common Market—of Health

By Lynn Payer

LONDON (HEU)—At a time when the health of the Common Market remains somewhat dubious, the common market of health appears to be making progress.

When the Treaty of Rome was signed in 1957, few physicians were aware that one of its articles called for the free movement of professionals from one member country to another.

The slow realization that one day they would have the right to practice medicine in any of the EEC countries, and conversely that they might face competition from foreign-trained doctors, caused them to look more closely at each others' medicine."

What they found was that while medical science is theoretically universal, centuries of relative isolation had favored significant differences in medical practice. There are even national differences of opinion as to how scientific medicine should be, with the British opting for scientific medicine and the French, where science is considered an art anyway, favoring the art of medicine.

To begin with, the diseases encountered vary somewhat from one country to another. Bronchitis, the "English disease," is much more common in Britain than elsewhere in Europe. The *crise de foie* is quintessentially French, though whether it is due to diet or definition is debated among French doctors themselves. Cirrhosis and other alcohol-related diseases are highest in France, which has the greatest per capita alcohol consumption.

Differences

Once all patients will seek treatment according to the organization of the health care system. In England the patient sees the general practitioner, who decides if specialist care is needed; a Danish patient who goes directly to a specialist receives no financial aid; but in France the patient may go directly to the specialist, hoping it is the right one.

Although in most of the countries a woman will have her baby in the hospital, in the Netherlands (which has one of the world's lowest infant and maternal mortality figures) she will probably have it at home.

Once the malady is diagnosed, the medicines and treatments prescribed are subject to different laws as well as different fashions. In Denmark, only about 2,000 medications are licensed; in Germany, between 30,000 and 70,000 medications are on the market (many of them judged to be harmless as well as useless). French men and women spend the equivalent of about \$2.5 million a year on chologogues (which promote discharge of bile from the system) for their *crise de foie* whereas the British population spends about \$50,000.

French doctors often prescribe yeast with antibiotics, sometimes only because the patient expects it; lactobacillus yeast alone costs the French over \$7 million a year in comparison with a few thousand pounds spent for the same product in England.

Even the same medicines may be given differently according to fashion. "It's a curious fact," noted Dr. Elston Grey-Turner, an official of the British Medical Association concerned with EEC rulings, "that Continental doctors give injections and suppositories where we simply give pills. They think we're old-fashioned, and we think they are more civilized."

Spa treatment has practically disappeared from medical practice in Great Britain, but it is prescribed and reimbursed by the social security systems in France, Germany and Italy.

More Comprehensive

All of the EEC countries have social security systems more comprehensive in their medical coverage than is found in the United States. Differences are due to the source of the money (the state, or sick funds, or the proportion of the population covered, and to the contribution made by the patient). In some countries, such as the Netherlands, Denmark, and the United Kingdom, the doctor is paid according to the number of patients he

treats. In France, Belgium, and Luxembourg he is paid for each medical act performed. Some systems combine the two methods of payment.

Laws and ethics relating to medical practice also vary. Perhaps the most striking variation is that of abortion laws. While for many years there has been considerable movement of women from countries with restrictive laws to obtain abortions in countries with more liberal laws, the reciprocity agreements would allow a doctor to accompany his patient to a country where abortion is legal and perform the abortion himself.

While the EEC foresees the eventual harmonization of conditions of medical practice and social security systems, as well as free movement of pharmaceutical products within the EEC, the current differences are not considered major barriers to the immediate problem of reciprocity of physicians (and eventually of other professionals). The one prerequisite is mutual recognition of diplomas, and this necessitates a certain amount of standardization of medical education as well as specialty training. Eight of the nine EEC members have now agreed to the long-overdue directives establishing the mutual recognition of diplomas; and upon agreement of the ninth, the directives will be published and the member countries will be given a period of time, probably 18 months, with which to comply.

"Slow Diffusion"

Once, however, the reciprocity agreements are working (although no one is sure how many doctors will want to make use of them), various medical fashions are expected to undergo a process of "slow diffusion." Dr. Grey-Turner suggested that if a Continental doctor moves to Britain and gives injections whereas a British physician would give a pill, patients may think the Continental doctor is more conscientious and force British doctors to give injections just to compete.

"We may start adopting Continental fashions and become less scientifically based," he said. "At the same time, it will be a tremendous opportunity for British doctors to show the way they do things."

The EEC is not the only European organization trying to foster greater coordination in matters of health care. The 18-member Council of Europe has issued common compulsory standards for the purity of medicinal substances, the "European Pharmacopoeia." In addition, the council has standardized blood products in all the countries and maintains a European Bank of Frozen Rare Blood, so that a person in Austria needing a transfusion of rare blood may be given blood flown in especially from Paris. A similar program for the transplantation of organs, particularly kidneys, is being expanded by the Council of Europe.

The same group's agreements on nurses' training have already given nurses a good deal of free movement within member nations, even though reciprocity of nurses has not yet been considered by the EEC.

Private Group

The spirit of Europeanism seems to have infected the medical profession. A private association, the Club Européen de la Santé, sponsors debates and reports on subjects relating to public health. It now has several chapters in France and has recently started new ones in Brussels and Milan.

Dr. Grey-Turner noted at the time that Britain entered the EEC, two years ago, that there had been no organized opposition at all in the medical profession to the idea of reciprocity, which he considered surprising in the light of other opposition to the Common Market.

And although French doctors may face the most competition, since a certain number of Italian doctors are expected to move to France, according to one, Dr. Marcel Trautman of the French Ministry of Health, "There are no longer any reserves about free establishment, not among practitioners, not among professors of medicine, not among hospital doctors."

SOMETIME COWBOY—Jack Ford, 23, son of President Ford, after appearing at the National Finals Rodeo (above) in Oklahoma City, has been offered free schooling by the Rodeo Cowboys Association.

PEOPLE: Christmas Pie 'Plain and Easy'

Craig Claiborne, The New York Times food expert, has come up with a holiday recipe, culled from Hannah Glasse's 1747 book, "The Art of Cookery, Plain and Easy." It's for a Yorkshire Christmas pie and requires, as Claiborne put it, "a very large oven." The recipe (in part): "First make a good standing crust, lay the wall and bottom be very thick; horse a turkey, a goose, a fowl, a partridge and a pigeon... After seaming come 'woodcocks, moor game and what sort of wild fowl you can get... Put at least four pounds of butter into the pie... the crust will take a bushel of flour... These pies are often sent to London in a box as presents; therefore the walls must be well built." Of concrete maybe.

"Every SOB and his brother is trying to make a buck from Bogie," Lauren Bacall, 50, told Bob Thomas of the Associated Press. "They use his face on T-shirts, facemasks, posters, jigsaw puzzles, coasters. He was a man who hated commercialization all his life. But he's dead and he can't fight back." Miss Bacall, who was married to Humphrey Bogart at the time of his death, is arranged to write a biography of the actor.

A clochard—a Parisian tramp—told a court in other day that he had stolen 10 bottles of milk in a grocery shop by mistake. "I was drunk. What on earth was I doing with milk?" he pleaded. Judge gave him a month in jail. —SAMUEL JUSTICE

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